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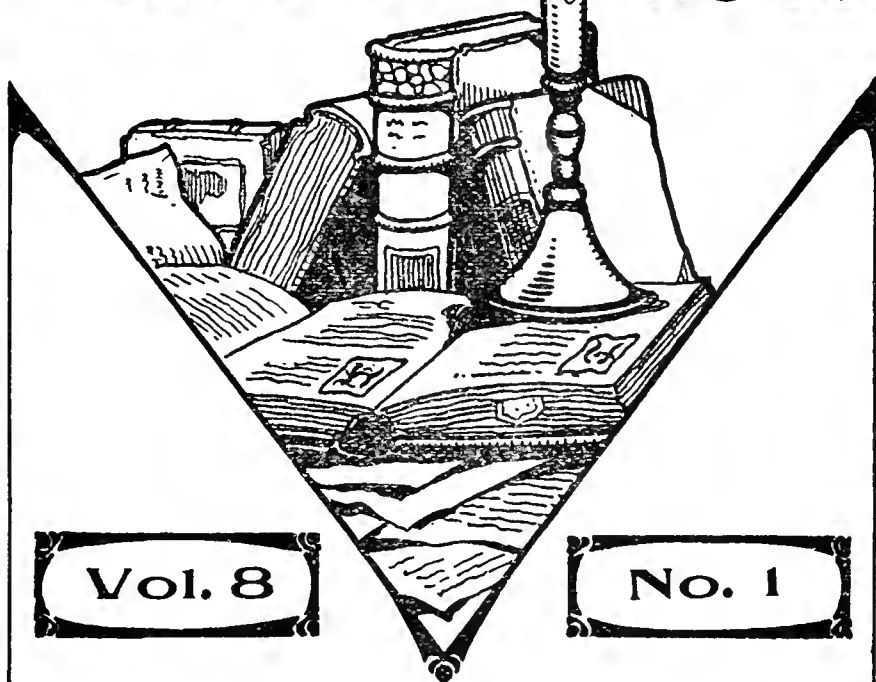
1820

Maine Centennial

1920

JUNE, 1920 ²

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 8

No. 1

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1920

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Special Souvenir Number

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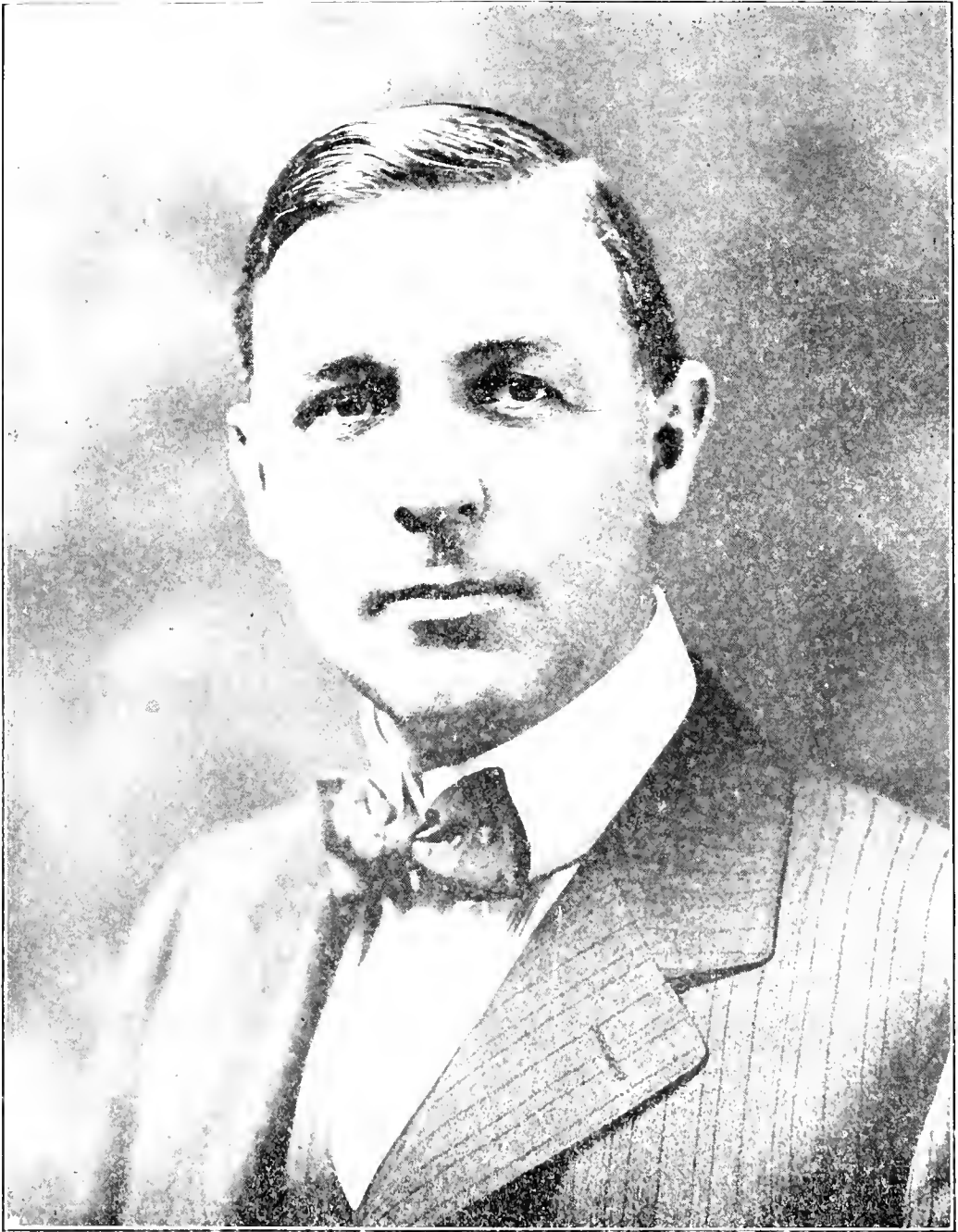


WILLIAM KING, GOVERNOR OF MAINE IN 1820.

The first Governor of Maine; born Searboro, Maine, February 9, 1788; located in Bath about 1800 and became the leading business man of the town. He was a merchant and shipbuilder. Resigned as Governor in 1821 upon his appointment as a commissioner under the Spanish Treaty. Collector of customs at Bath 1831-34. Died at Bath June 17, 1852.

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Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine in 1920.
(Photo by Clinchard Studio, Washington, D. C.)

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

Special Number, JUNE 1920

No. 1

Maine

(BY THE EDITOR.)

In this year of Our Lord, 1920, the Maine Centennial Committee has for Chairman of its executive branch, the Honorable Carl E. Milliken, Governor of the state, and for its able publicity manager, Mr. Daniel W. Hoeg of Portland, Maine.

Maine has, in centuries past, had other publicity men to demonstrate to the world some of her capabilities and accomplishments; and there have been periods in her history when she was in dire need, but entirely destitute of such assistance. If in the tenth century, Biarne, Eric the Red, Leif and other bold Icelanders had taken a sleek and clever publicity man along with them to have made record of their discoveries on the coasts of the Gulf of Maine, as did wise old Captain George Waymouth a hundred years later, we would know more of just how and when Maine was first discovered than we now do. By reason of their inexcusable negligence in this respect we have to depend entirely upon what obscure and detached facts antiquarians may uncover among the sagas of the ancient Scandinavians.

For many centuries of time in the history of the human race it took about a thousand years to uproot an old, and establish a new idea.

When the prosecuting attorney of Athens proceeded against Socrates, the indictment found against him contained this count:

Socrates is guilty of crime. First, for not worshipping the gods whom the city worships, and for introducing new divinities of his own.

For a very long time the activities of the human race were based upon this hypothesis.

That the earth was flat was, for ages, considered an immutable fact. A few had from the remotest times occasionally advocated the theory of its globular shape—Aristotle and Strabo being among

the most famous—but it was generally regarded as a fantastic idea and had but few adherents.

In the fifteenth century Christopher Columbus, when a young man became a sea rover—historical gossip hinting at piracy as well—and sailed in unknown waters. In his wanderings he met adventurous navigators, some of them descendents of the old Norsemen. He had faith in their traditional theories of a western continent and concluded that, despite the contentions of the learned, the world was after all a globe and not a flat piece of land. With the help of the King and Queen of Spain (more especially, it is said, of the Queen) in 1492 he upset this loved and venerable theory by discovering the new western continent.

About as soon as the world had awakened to the importance of what had happened Alexander VI, Pope of Rome (1493) issued a bull granting the New World to the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal. In that age a papal bull was recognized by christian nations as a sufficient title to heathen lands. England becoming Protestant did not hesitate to protest against it; and as early as 1495 Henry VII, King of England commissioned John Cabot and his sons of high standing as navigators to "seek out and discover and find whatsoever Isles, Countries, Regions or Provinces of the heathens and infidels" hitherto unknown to all christians, and as vassals of the King, to hold the same by his authority.¹

In 1502 the same King sent forth Hugh Elliott and Thomas Ashurst upon a similar mission.

In 1524 Francis I, King of France, evidently questioning the wisdom of longer following the old precedents regarding the validity of titles to heathen lands based solely upon a papal bull, possibly even then, having a prophetic vision of a "New France" across the seas, made his immortal statement to the other nations "that he should like to see the clause in Adams will which gave to his brothers of Spain and Portugal the exclusive possession of the American continent."

As a result of this manifesto he is said to have sent out Verrazano, a Florentine corsair, who as has generally been believed, explored the entire coast from thirty (30) degrees to fifty (50) degrees north latitude, and named the whole region New France.²

¹ Frederick Ridder's pamphlet on "Discovery of North America by John Cabot." N. E. Gen. Reg., Oct., 1878—Charlevoix, Vol. 1, p. 20.

² Chamberlain's Conn. Address, p. 34, and his citations.

The late Charles W. Goddard, Commissioner to revise the statutes of Maine, (1883) in his notes on "Sources of Land Titles in Maine," published in his revision, first page, says that "in 1588 Drake decided the issue regarding the titles to heathen lands by his victory over the Spanish Armada in the British channel." But it is evident that the doctrine was never enforced in reference to lands on the American continent. The discovery of America had so changed conditions that it was regarded as an extravagant claim no longer applicable, and it became obsolete.¹

The entire broad expanse of Maine's colonial beginnings is a rich, instructive and enchanting field for the student of history. It leads one back through the vistas of the past to that period of time when by wars and revolutions a new spirit of nationalism was awakening in both England and France. Its roots extend into the very inception of the struggle of the ages for the freedom of mankind.

The restlessness of Europeans in the sixteenth century evolved a new and unique class of men whose like the medieval world never before had beheld. Abandoning piracy they became explorers, discoverers of new lands and regions. Finding new coasts, bays, islands, mountains and rivers and applying new names to them began to be more attractive than free-booting. Returning with cargoes of peltry and sassafras obtained from savages was as remunerative and less dangerous than the vocation of the corsair.

And these daring adventurers of the high seas were the first to view the coast and bays of Maine, made our first maps, found our great rivers and marked upon them the places where they emptied their floods into the sea. Their reports inspired the people of England with a desire to enter upon a career of empire business by adding to their dominions new colonies in this new world.

They were the precursors of the British stock companies, chartered and organized to engage in American colonization by such men as the Pophams and Ferdinando Gorges. An entirely new era was dawning upon mankind.

In France new ideals burst forth seemingly more lofty than anything the world had known since the days of knighthood in the middle ages. At its inception the movement for colonization there, dominated largely by the Jesuits, was undoubtedly more spiritual than commercial. The government, the people of France and the Society of Jesus, then less than a century old, united upon an un-

¹ Wharton's International Law Digest (2d ed.) Vol. 1, p. 8.

dertaking as startling as it was magnificent. It was plainly a determination to found in this unknown wilderness a new French empire, and to convert to the christian faith a continent of savages of whose origin, history, traditions, language or habits of life they had not the slightest knowledge.

The dawn of the seventeenth century saw enthroned in England and France, Elizabeth and Henry IV, two of the greatest sovereigns that either kingdom had ever had. They were human. Each had the faults and limitations of the age in which they lived, but each were in harmony—possibly without a full realization of it—with many of the revolutions and protests, and with the progressive spirit of the day, which finally broke the bonds of mediævalism.

Maine's 250 miles of natural front of sea coast multiplied (as Gen. Chamberlain estimated it) to an extent of 2500 miles of salt water line, contains some of the most historic footprints resulting from these European political upheavals, to be found in the American continent. Within its extent is also much of the battle ground in the century's conflict between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin for supremacy in the new world.

Yet the period which marks the genesis of Maine's history is not all as plain and understandable as might be desired. All were not as adept in publicity service as were Champlain or Captain George Waymouth, who employed James Rosier as publicity man. His "true relation" of Waymouth's voyage illuminated a page of our history as did later the illustrious and picturesque Captain John Smith. Parts of it are misty though fascinating, and full of material for romance and poetry.

Such was the story of ancient Norumbega, ever appearing upon history's pages, but never explained; never real yet always existing. Its fame attracted voyagers and adventurers for a time, and its bewildering tales charmed the European mind. If a dream, it was a beautiful one. It was an alluring phantom never chased to its lair. It was the will-o'-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history.

And this is but a faint glimpse of the enchanting and romantic prelude to our history as a province, a district, and a state; only a part of what transpired here before the days of Sir William Phips; prior to Madokawando and Baron St. Castin and Sebastian Rale; before the valor of Sir William Pepperrell of Kittery Point had inscribed his name on the roll of Anglo Saxon heroes; before the revolutionary days when the names of Jeremiah O'Brien, Hannah and Rebecca Weston, James Sullivan, Peleg Wadsworth and Commo-

dore Tucker appear; before the Act of Separation; before the days of William King and John Holmes; before Longfellow or Hannibal Hamlin, Dorothea Dix or Sir Hiram Maxim; before the days of a host of others equally as famous in each of these periods.

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF ART.

In the last issue of the Journal (V. 7, p. 230) it was stated by a correspondent that the late William Edward Gould "founded and was first executive officer of the Portland Society of Art." This statement is not correct. Mr. O. P. T. Wish, Secretary of that Society writes as follows:

"I find by the records of the Portland Society of Arts that its first meeting for organization was held at the suggestion of Hon. James P. Baxter at his home on December 19, 1881; that the organization of the Society occurred on March 3, 1882, and James P. Baxter was elected its first president; F. H. Bassett, 1st vice-president; H. B. Brown, 2nd vice-president; Wm. E. Gould, treasurer; Wm. S. Lowell, secretary; Hubbard W. Bryant, librarian, and for executive committee, Cyrus F. Davis, Chas. F. Libby and Geo. F. Morse."

SUMMER TWILIGHT.

(Moosehead Lake.)

Hushed in the waning afterglow, all nature brooding lies,
Her colors slowly changing before our half closed eyes,
The tints of twilight gather, vanish our lines of care
As a thrush's cornet solo, poignant, dreamy haunts the air.

The water softly pulsing laps the boat upon the shore,
Two sweethearts tired, yet happy, each with tiptilted oar,
Go loitering toward the home where peace and love abide,
Pale stars come shyly one by one at drowsy eventide.

EUGENE EDWARDS.

Maine's Admission to the Union

(BY ROBERT E. HALL.)

A paper read before the Cosmopolitan Club of Dover-Foxcroft,
January 2, 1920.

The jurisdiction of Massachusetts over what is now the territory of the State of Maine dates from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the English lord proprietor of Maine, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, sold the patent to the State of Massachusetts in 1677 for 1250 pounds, a little over \$1000. The purchase met with the approval of the inhabitants of the District of Maine because of the pressure of the Indian wars upon the inhabitants of the territory of Maine who received what assistance and protection they got from Massachusetts.

From the histories, it cannot be ascertained just when the movement started looking to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. Apparently there was no sentiment in this direction until after the Revolutionary War but in 1783 there was considerable sentiment in favor of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. At that time certain articles appeared in the Falmouth Gazette and there was considerable discussion among the inhabitants of Maine, the provincials advocating the separation on the ground that Maine was geographically separated from Massachusetts, which made delays and expense to the people of Maine since the courts, records, general court and government officials were all in Massachusetts.

As a result of this agitation, in September, 1785, the Falmouth Gazette printed a notice requesting all those inclined to do so to meet at the meeting house of the Reverends Messrs. Smith and Dean in Falmouth, October 5 of that year, then and there to consider the advisability of having the Maine counties erected into a separate government and of collecting the sentiment of the people on the subject and to pursue some orderly and regular method of carrying this object into effect. Thirty-three gentlemen assembled as a result of this notice. The matter was discussed and a committee of seven appointed to apply to the several towns and plantations requesting them to send delegates to meet at Falmouth in January, 1786, to consider the expediency of the separation proposed.

This movement attracted the attention of the government of Massachusetts and Gov. James Bowdoin called the attention of the

General Court to the matter October 20, 1785, referring to the movement as "a design against the Commonwealth of a very evil tendency." The General Court at that session declared "that attempts by individuals or bodies of men to dismember the state were fraught with improprieties and danger" and a report of a committee was adopted declaring against such a movement.

Nevertheless, in January, 1786, the convention called was held and a committee appointed to prepare a statement of the evils and grievances under which the people of the district of Maine labored and to make an estimate of the cost of a separate government. The committee reported nine grievances among which were those above mentioned, the others relating to denial of representation in the House of Representatives and to trade relations. The report of the convention was sent to every town and plantation in the district, and another convention was called. There were more than ninety towns and plantations authorized to send delegates but only thirty-one appeared, all from the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, and at that convention a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the General Court asking for separation. An address to the towns on the subject was also made, asking them to take a vote on the question and return the numbers for and against the proposition, and this address was calm and moderate in its language and respectful to Massachusetts. It was decided, however, that since so small a part of Maine was represented at this last convention that the presentation of the petition to the General Court be postponed, and it was not presented for two years, until 1788, and was then tabled by the General Court.

It is to be noted that the movement was generally opposed by office holders under the Massachusetts government.

In 1787 the convention met again and received the votes of the towns on the question of separation. There were ninety-three towns and plantations in Maine at that time. Only thirty-two made returns of votes, which aggregated 648 for separation and 352 against it. The convention adjourned to September 5 and again resolved to collect the sentiments of the people but no action in this direction was taken. The convention adjourned five or six times thereafter but each meeting was attended by a lesser number of delegates, there being only three persons present at the last meeting.

Thus the first movement for separation came to an inglorious end but it did result in some considerable benefits to the people of the

district. As a result of the agitation, the General Court exempted wild lands from taxation for ten years, ordered the construction of new roads, granted to squatters one hundred acres of land on the payment of \$5, established a term of the Supreme Court at Wiscasset and incorporated Bowdoin College.

Five years afterward, as a result of a petition by the Senators and Representatives from the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, the General Court of Massachusetts in February, 1792, passed a resolve providing that the selectmen and other officers of towns, plantations and districts in Maine allow the people to vote on the question. As a result of this, eighty-nine returns were sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The vote was 2084 in favor and 2438 against separation. As a result of this vote, of course, the advocates of separation could make no headway with the members of the General Court and the matter was dropped.

The advocates of independence, however, were not discouraged and in 1793 another convention was called which was held in December but only fifteen towns were represented. Interest in the matter was so slight that the convention adjourned to October when a resolution in favor of the creation of the new state was adopted but nothing came of it. Two or three petitions were presented to the General Court in 1797 and were never reported by the committee to which they were referred.

In 1803 the inhabitants of sixty towns in Maine petitioned for separation but no action was taken.

In 1807 Mr. Gannet of Gardiner, a member of the House of Representatives, presented a resolve in the General Court providing for a vote on the first Monday in April upon the question whether the senators and representatives of the District should be instructed to petition the General Court for separation. This resolve passed but the people of Maine were so eager that year to defeat Governor Strong and elect James Sullivan in his place that they gave no attention at all to the separation issue and the votes stood 3370 for separation and 9404 against it.

There was no further revival of agitation for the separation until after the War of 1812. That contest accentuated the discord between the two parts of the Commonwealth. The people of Massachusetts were opposed to the war and this sentiment in Massachusetts and other parts of New England which culminated in the Hartford Convention, so called, called forth much wrath in Maine.

A convention was held in Oxford County at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that "It is expedient that the District of Maine constitute a part of the State of Massachusetts no longer than the State of Massachusetts gives support to the Union." This convention was held December 28, 1814. Similar resolutions were adopted in Kennebec County.

Petitions for separation were entered in the General Court in 1815, were reported on unfavorably by a Committee to which they were referred and the Committee's report was accepted. This refusal of the General Court caused a great deal of agitation in Maine but there was a division of public sentiment in Maine on party lines, the Democrats being in favor of separation and the Federalists opposed to it, the reason for this political division being that the government of Massachusetts was in the hands of the Federalists but Maine had long been Democratic. Separation meant a Democratic State Government with offices and spoils and the Federalists in Maine preferred the existing situation rather than a separate state government controlled by their political opponents.

In 1814 another resolve was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature providing for a vote in Maine to get the sentiment for and against separation and as a result of this, a large meeting was held in Augusta in April of that year and among the prominent men present were William King, afterward first governor of Maine, John Chandler, Nathan Weston Jr., and Henry W. Fuller, all well known Maine men who afterward filled important state offices. This convention adopted strong resolutions in favor of separation. It was unanimously "Resolved (therefore) as a sense of this meeting that the period has arrived when the best interests of Maine will be promoted by a separation from Massachusetts proper, and that we will individually use all fair and honorable means to effect these objects" and it was also resolved that the new state "would enjoy equally with other states the protection of the federal government in defending it from foreign invasion and in suppressing domestic insurrection," this latter resolve being a reflection on Massachusetts for its attitude in the War of 1812. It was here that the contest between Portland and Augusta as to which should be the capital of the new state was first observed, the opponents of separation in Cumberland county then declaring that the attempts at separation made by the inhabitants of Kennebec county were for the purpose of making Augusta the state capital and the oppo-

nents of separation in Kennebec county used the same argument there in regard to Portland.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts manifested indifference and the Boston papers rarely referred to the matter at all, the Boston Advertiser remarking, "To us in this part of the state the question is of comparatively trifling importance."

At the April election 1816, other issues were largely disregarded in Maine and the question of separation only considered and a large majority of the senators and representatives elected were separationists, and the vote on separation was 10,584 in favor and 6491 opposed, although less than half the voters in the District went to the polls.

The General Court met on May 29, and feeling that there should be a further expression of the people of Maine on the matter, passed a bill giving the consent of Massachusetts to the erection of a new state, providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be held at Brunswick for the purpose of forming a constitution and providing the terms of separation and providing further that the people of Maine should vote on the matter on the first Monday of September; at the same time choosing delegates to the Brunswick Convention, and providing that the convention should first count the votes expressive of the people's wishes and if it should appear that a majority of 5 to 4 at least of these returns were in favor of the District becoming an individual state, then and not otherwise said convention was to proceed to form a constitution. This led to a very hot campaign in Maine and in this campaign it was suggested that the erection of a new state within the limits of another was forbidden by the constitution of the United States, which read: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures concerned as well as of the Congress." This was apparently an arguable point since Maine had no separate legislature and it is rather curious that it was not taken up in Congress and argued in the contest which there took place in regard to the admission of Maine to the Union, which I shall speak of later. Other arguments were advanced for and against separation. The Boston papers took slight notice of the contest. The

final vote was 11,969 for separation and 10,347 against. This was not 5 to 4 but when the Brunswick Convention met the method of determining the vote was as follows: The convention adopted a report of the Committee which reported that the aggregate majority in the towns voting yes was 6031; the aggregate majority in the towns voting no was 4409; now, as 5 is to 4 so is 6031 to 4829; consequently, the noes failed by 420 to cast the requisite number. This absurd report, although accepted by the convention, caused a revulsion of feeling in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy said, "It was a mode of calculation which in a school boy would merit a flogging." The report of the Brunswick Convention was referred to a committee of the General Court, which reported that it had no hesitation in rejecting the construction of the act by the Brunswick Convention, and this ended the movement of 1816.

Apparently no movement was made in 1817 or 1818 nor until the spring of 1819 when the movement started again gathering more strength than any previous movement in this direction. A Committee of the Maine members of the General Court issued an address to the people urging them to select representatives favorable to separation and urged the towns to present petitions. The people responded to this address and all the senators elected were in favor of separation and 114 out of 127 representatives, and petitions began to pour into the state house in May, 1819. The committees of the General Court to which the matter was referred reported that while nothing should be done to hasten separation the people of Maine should again have a chance to express themselves by a vote on the matter, and the General Court passed a bill providing that a general vote was to be taken in Maine on the fourth Monday of July on the question whether it was expedient that Maine should become a separate and independent state. The votes were to be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and if the number of votes for the measure should exceed the number of votes against it by 1500, then and not otherwise the people should be deemed to have expressed their consent to the separation. The governor, in event the people voted by a majority of 1500 for separation, was to proclaim the result whereupon delegates were to be elected on the third Monday in September, to a convention to meet in Portland, October 12, to adopt a name for the new state and to form a constitution. This hav-

ing been done, the convention was to submit the constitution to popular vote and if it were adopted by a majority of the people, it was to go into effect, Congress concurring, on the 15th of March, 1820. If the constitution should be rejected, the constitution of Massachusetts so far as it was applicable was to become the constitution of Maine, but the name chosen at said convention was to stand in any event. There were attempts to amend this bill by requiring two-thirds vote in favor of separation and a majority of 2500 instead of 1500, but neither of the amendments were accepted. The vote on this bill was 193 to 59 in the Massachusetts General Court and Governor Brooks of Massachusetts approved the act on June 19, 1819. The passage of this bill aroused, too late for effect, great opposition to separation in Massachusetts. There were communications reproaching the legislature and its members for an easy surrender. The result of the vote in Maine was a foregone conclusion from the start. Every county in the District gave a majority in favor of independence, ranging from 63 in Hancock to 3309 in Kennebec. The proclamation of Governor Brooks announced the result of the vote 17,091 in favor and 7132 opposed, a majority of almost 10,000.

The governor called upon the people to elect delegates on the third Monday in September to meet in convention at Portland on the second Monday in October as the act of the General Court provided. The question being decided, all antagonisms were forgotten and those opposing separation acquiesced cheerfully and all urged a united effort in laying deep and strong foundations for the new state. The convention met and elected William King permanent president. According to the act of separation he became acting governor until an election was held and was thereafter elected the first governor of Maine. Among the names suggested for the new state was Columbus and Ligonía but Maine was chosen by a large majority. The convention voted 119 to 113 to call the new sovereignty a state rather than a commonwealth. The convention lasted two weeks. The constitution was adopted 236 to 30 and the convention adjourned October 29. The popular vote on the adoption of the constitution as reported to the convention at its adjourned session January 6, 1820 was 9050 in favor and 796 against.

Thus far we have considered the movement for separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union as a separate state as it started, progressed and effected its end in Massachusetts and Maine.

Now we will follow the history of the admission of Maine as made at the National Capitol.

In 1819 it was evident that the free states of the Union had done all possible for the extirpation of slavery and everything had been done by the Federal Government which the constitution allowed, and it was evident, also, that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before anything further could be done in this direction and owing to the fact that a large majority of the states would have to vote in favor of an amendment, it was impossible to effect such an amendment.

Of the thirteen original states, seven had abolished slavery and six had retained it. To these had been added Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in which slavery was forbidden, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama in which slavery was maintained, thus making an equal number of states on each side of the slavery issue but the constitution gave Congress the power to create new states out of the territories of the United States. The abolitionists hoped in creating new states to make them free and thus in time to obtain free states enough in the Union to effect the constitutional amendment necessary to abolish slavery. This attempt failed and its failure made a peaceable settlement of the matter impossible and led to the war of 1861. It was at the time this fight was going on in Congress that the matter of Maine's admission to the Union was first brought to the attention of Congress.

Missouri applied for admission in the congressional session of 1818-1819. When this petition for the admission of Missouri was presented, the famous Talmadge amendment was offered in Congress, which provided that further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited except for the punishment of crimes, and that all children born within said state after the admission thereof into the Union should be free at the age of twenty-five years. This amendment precipitated a discussion which lasted more than a year, proceeding upon points of constitutional powers and public policy, the question being whether Congress had the power to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths which the

constitution did not impose upon the original commonwealths. In February, 1819, the Missouri bill passed the House with the Talmadge amendment enacted a part thereof. The Senate passed the bill without the Talmadge amendment and returned the bill to the House, which body refused to agree to the striking out of the amendment.

It was at this time, on December 8, 1819, that Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts presented to the House of Representatives a petition from the constitutional convention in the District of Maine, praying for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth into the Union. It is to be noted here that Maine did not ask the permission of Congress to form a constitution and government, its representatives claiming that they already enjoyed the status as a part of Massachusetts, and there was some feeling in Congress that the people of Maine were guilty of undue assumption of powers. The petition, however, was referred to a committee and a bill was reported, providing for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth. When the bill came up for discussion, Mr. Henry Clay suggested its connection with the Missouri bill, but did not make a motion to this effect and the bill for the admission of Maine passed the House January 3, 1820 without restrictions or limitations beyond those placed by the constitution of the United States. On January 3, 1820, the House bill admitting Maine was sent to the Senate and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which committee already had the Missouri bill and on January 6 the committee reported it to the Senate with an amendment authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and commonwealth government. The amendment contained no restrictions or conditions with regard to slavery. The chairman of this committee was Mr. Smith of South Carolina. Maine would, of course, be admitted as a free state and it was doubtless thought by the supporters of slavery that the bill so reported would pass, thus admitting a free state and a slave state at the same time, keeping the balance of power between the slave and free states.

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania moved a recommitting of the Maine bill to the Judiciary Committee with the instruction that the bill should be divested of the amendment in regard to Missouri, arguing that the two should be disconnected because Maine had already framed a constitution and was simply asking for admission while the Missouri bill was simply to authorize the people

of Missouri territory to form a constitution and government. This argument was opposed by Mr. Smith and others who argued that the two subjects were germane and any contrary appearance was caused by the unwarranted action of the people of Maine, in proceeding so far as they had done without asking the consent of Congress, for which wrongful procedure, presumptuous Maine should not be rewarded and respectful Missouri punished. The matter came to a vote and the Senate refused to separate the measures.

The bill came up for consideration and a motion was offered to amend the bill by a provision prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Missouri. The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois here offered an amendment to the bill providing for the exclusion of slavery from the Louisiana territory above 36° and $30'$ except within the limits of the proposed commonwealth of Missouri. It was at this point that Mr. Pinckney of Maryland made his famous argument against the power of Congress to lay restrictions on new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The formal vote connecting the two subjects of Maine and Missouri was taken in the Senate February 16, and Mr. Thomas' amendment was adopted as a fair compromise and the bill passed the Senate February 18, 1820. The form of the bill was now a House bill in regard to Maine with the Missouri bill and the Thomas amendment attached. The House voted to disagree. The Senate voted to insist upon the amendments and the House immediately voted to insist upon its proposition. A conference was then held and it was agreed that the Senate should withdraw its amendments to the House bill for admission of Maine, that both the Senate and House should pass the Missouri bill without the condition in reference to restriction of slavery in the proposed commonwealth, and that both the Senate and House should add a provision to the Missouri bill prohibiting slavery in the remainder of Louisiana territory north of 36° and $30'$. The Senate and House voted the measures according to the agreed compromise. Thus the House gained its point of order in the separation of the subjects and the Senate gained its point of constitutional law in defending the new commonwealth against the restrictions not imposed by the constitution upon the original commonwealths and the two bodies compromised upon a fair division of the remaining parts of Louis-

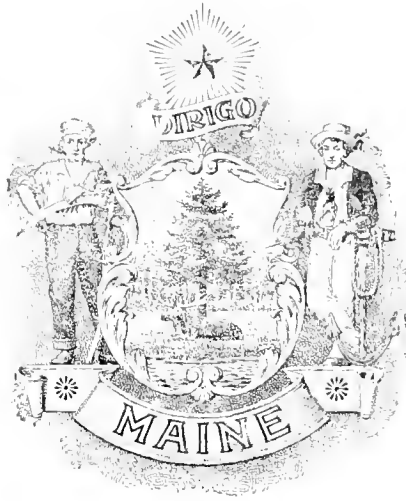
iana territory between the northern anti-slavery element and the southern pro-slavery element.

The measures were placed before President Monroe for his approval and he called a cabinet meeting for the consideration of the subject, the question being upon the point whether this was to be taken as prohibiting slavery in the commonwealths which might be formed out of Louisiana territory in the future or whether Congress only intended to lay this restriction upon the territory merely for the period during which it was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. If the former, the Missouri question would have to be fought all over again whenever a new commonwealth should be formed out of this territory. The cabinet felt that the prohibition applied only during the period before commonwealth organization should be established. Upon this basis, the President, believing the bill constitutional, agreed to the compromise and signed the Maine bill on March 3, 1820 and the Missouri bill on March 6, 1820.

Thus the question of the admission of Maine to the Union was involved in the first Missouri compromise, so-called. The real question in issue, however, was never whether or not Maine should be admitted to the Union but the Senate joined the Maine and Missouri bills for the purpose of forcing upon the House its interpretation of constitutional law in the matter of the power of Congress to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The result was the admission of Maine, the authorization for the inhabitants of Missouri to adopt a constitution and the division of Louisiana territory into slave and free sections on the parallel above named.

Thus the act of the Massachusetts legislature or General Court providing that the separation act go into effect March 15, 1820, and the signing of the bill by President Monroe March 3, 1820 made Maine's separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union an accomplished fact March 15, 1820.

On that birthday one hundred years ago the birth of the new state was appropriately celebrated all over Maine by the booming of cannon, display of flags and public gatherings.



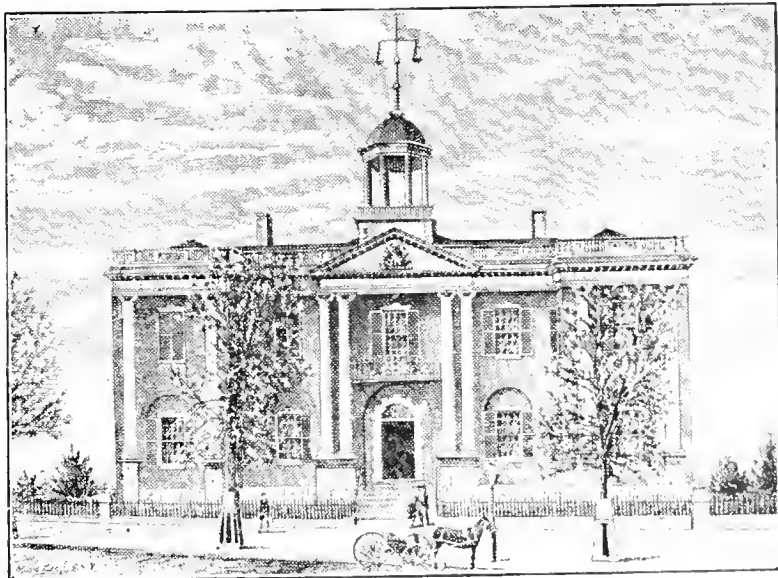
Maine's First State Government

GOVERNOR.
William King

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Thomas Fillebrown, William Webster, Mark Harris, William C. Whitney, Isaac Lane, Abiel Wood, William Emerson.

Secretary of State, Ashur Ware; State Treasurer, Joseph C. Boyd; President of the Senate, John Chandler; Secretary of the Senate, Ebenezer Herrick; Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Rufus K. Goodenow; Chaplain, Rev. Elijah Kellog; Messenger, John Morrill; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Ames.



CUMBERLAND COURT HOUSE.

Built in 1816. Used as Representative Hall by the First Legislature of Maine.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the state officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by state offices, and the Senate when in session occupied the upper story. The House of Representatives did not meet in the same building. They held their sessions in a room in the Court House. The sessions of the legislature continued to be held in two separate buildings until the seat of government was removed to Augusta.

ORGANIZING THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

(From the Eastern Argus)

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 31, 1820.

This being the day designated by the Constitution of this State for convening the first Legislature the following gentlemen being regularly returned as senators, appeared in the Senate Chamber at 11 o'clock A. M.: From the County of York, William Moody, Josiah W. Seaver and John McDonald, Esquires; Cumberland, Joseph E. Foxcroft, Esq.; Lincoln, Nathaniel Green, Esq.; Hancock, Andrew Witham, Esq.; Washington, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq.; Kennebec, John Chandler, Joshua Gage and Timothy Boutelle, Esquires; Oxford, Samuel Small, James W. Ripley, Esquires; Somerset, John Moore, William Kendall, Esqrs.; Penobscot, William D. Williamson, Esquire.

At half past eleven o'clock, the President of the Convention accompanied by the Treasurer and Secretary pro tem, and attended by the Sheriff of Cumberland, came into the Senate Chamber and the gentlemen aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Constitution to qualify them to discharge the duties of their offices.

The Governor having returned, the members of the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President. John Chandler had 14 votes and was chosen.

Mr. Chandler then arose and addressed the Senate as follows: The vote which you have now given, by which you have elected me to preside over your deliberations, confers on me an honor which I had little right to expect. I feel very sensibly the honorable testimony which you have given of your confidence in me. I

am, however, aware that the duties which will devolve on me will be arduous, and perhaps more difficult, in consequence of this being the first session of the Legislature, under a new government, which is now about to be organized. One better qualified to preside than myself, might well hesitate in accepting the appointment, and I assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing could induce me to accept it, did I not believe that the members of the Senate will extend to me their utmost candor, and aid me with their wisdom and experience, while I shall endeavor to discharge the duties which you have assigned me. Relying therefore on your friendly assistance, I accept the appointment.

It was ordered that Messrs. Williamson, Boutelle, Seaver, Ripley and Foxcroft be a committee to receive and examine the votes for Senators and report thereon. * * * The Committee appointed to receive and examine the returns of votes given in the several towns and plantations for Governor, report the whole number of votes returned to the office of the Secretary of State to be 22,914; necessary for a choice, 11,458, and that William King, Esq., has 21,083 votes, and is chosen. No return received from the town of Greenwood, Oxford county.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by the State officers, and the upper story by the Senate. The Representatives met in a room in the County Court House adjoining. Sessions were held in these two buildings until the removal of the Legislature to Augusta. The so-called State House was subsequently moved to the corner of Congress and Market streets, and was destroyed in the fire of 1866.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

54

YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

(Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES,

SKOWHEGAN MAINE

Short Biographies of the Members of the First Maine Senate

BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH

The limited space that can be devoted to this article obliges the compiler to make the space devoted to a member short; giving the reader a key by means of which he may search further if he so desires.

I regret that I was unable to find any data regarding two of these men and should any reader have information regarding them I should be pleased to receive it. It will be published in a future number.

The first Maine Senate had three presidents:

JOHN CHANDLER, from (Monmouth) Kennebec county. b Epping, N. H., Feb. 1, 1762; d Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841. Revolutionary soldier; Commissioned Brig. General during War of 1812; came to Maine about 1780 and settled on a farm in Monmouth. Senator and councillor in Massachusetts General Court 1803; member of Congress from Kennebec district 1805-09; member of constitutional convention. Was elected president of the Senate on the convening of the legislature May 31, but resigned June 19 to become one of the first U. S. Senators from the new state; served in the senate until 1829 when he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Portland, which position he held until 1837, when he removed to Augusta.

COL. WILLIAM MOODY, from (Saco) York county. b Saco, Mar. 15, 1770; d Saco, Mar. 15, 1822. Son of William Pepperrell Moody who came to Saco from Kittery in 1763. Col. Moody's education was limited but by native force of character and intellect he became a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Mass. House 1804-12; of the Senate 1812-20; member of the constitutional convention; he was elected president of the first Maine Senate upon the resignation of John Chandler but served only a few days, resigning June 28 to accept the appointment of sheriff of York county. He died suddenly in the midst of his useful life.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, from (Bangor) Penobscot county. b Canterbury, Conn., July 31, 1779; d Bangor, May 27, 1846. Graduated Brown University 1804; read law with Samuel

F. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., and was admitted to the bar 1807 and at once located in Bangor. County attorney 1811-16; member Massachusetts Senate 1816-20; member Maine Senate 1820 and elected president of that body June 28, upon the resignation of Col. Moody. By virtue of that office he became acting governor early in 1821 when Gov. King resigned; representative in Congress 1821-23; Judge of Probate 1824-40; postmaster of Bangor 1810-21. His greatest achievement was his history of Maine, published in 1832, which is his lasting memorial.

SENATORS

JOSIAH W. SEAVER, (South Berwick) York county. b Norwich, Vt., Apr. 12, 1777; d Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1847. He was a teacher by profession and for many years resided in So. Berwick; was principal of Berwick Academy 1813-16.

JOHN McDONALD, (Limerick) York county. b Gorham, Apr. 6, 1773; d Limerick, 1826. He was one of the early settlers of Limerick; merchant; Major General of militia; for a number of years a member of the Court of Sessions; state senator 1820-24. He was the father of Moses McDonald, member of Congress and collector of the port of Portland.

JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT, (New Gloucester) Cumberland county. b N. Gloucester, Mar. 10, 1773; d N. Gloucester, Sept. 1, 1852. Son of Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, first settled minister of N. Gloucester; merchant and one of the leading men of his town and county; postmaster 1804-1844; representative to Mass. Gen. Court, 1803-11; commissioned Lt. Col. of Mass. militia, Apr. 23, 1811; senator in 1820; appointed sheriff of Cumberland county 1821 and served until 1828. Bought township No. 5, Range 7, N. W. P. of Bowdoin College in 1801 and at once commenced securing settlers for the town; in 1812 the town was incorporated and named Foxcroft in his honor.

BARRETT POTTER, (Portland) Cumberland county. b Lebanon, N. H., Mar. 8, 1777; d Portland, Nov. 16, 1805; Graduated Dartmouth, 1796. Read law with Benjamin Gilbert, Hanover, N. H., one year, and finished his studies with his uncle, John Barrett at Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to practice in 1801. He at once located in No. Yarmouth where he remained until March, 1805, when he removed to Gorham. In June, 1806, he located in Portland as a law partner of Salmon Chase. Member

of Ex. council of Mass., 1819; member first Maine Senate; in 1822 appointed Judge of Probate of Cumberland county, retiring in 1847.

JONATHAN PAGE, (Brunswick) Cumberland county. b Conway, N. H., Oct., 1777; d Brunswick, Nov. 18, 1842. Came to Brunswick in 1795 and commenced the practice of medicine there in 1808; senator 1812; member of constitutional convention; member first Maine senate, also in 1829. He was an original member of the Maine Medical Society and for many years an instructor in the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College; for more than 20 years was a member of the Board of Overseers of the College.

NATHANIEL GREEN, (Topsham) Lincoln county. b 1782; d Topsham, April 12, 1848. Settled in Topsham, 1804; lumberman and merchant; member of constitutional convention; member of senate 1820-24 and 1826; member of house 1838-40 and 1846. Was sheriff of Lincoln county one year also register of deeds several years and at the time of his death was one of the county commissioners.

ERASTUS FOOTE, (Wiscasset) Lincoln county. b Waterbury, Conn., Oct., 1777; d Wiscasset, July 4, 1856. Read law with Judge Samuel Hinkley and was admitted to the bar in Hampshire county, Conn. in 1800; commenced practice at Northampton, Conn., but in 1801 came to Camden; in 1811 was appointed county attorney and held the office until the separation; in 1812 was a senator in the Mass. Gen. Court from Lincoln county; in 1815 moved to Wiscasset; in 1819 was a member of the Mass. House and was a vigorous advocate of separation; member of the first Maine Senate and in 1820 was appointed attorney general which office he held until 1832.

DR. DANIEL ROSE, (Boothbay) Lincoln county. b 1771; d Thomaston, Oct. 25, 1833. Came to Wiscasset as a young man; practiced medicine there from 1795 to 1823; member Mass. General Court, 1808 and 1815; captain of militia in War of 1812; leading member of constitutional convention; state senator 1820-23; and president of that body 1822-23; removed to Thomaston in 1824 to become the first warden of the State Prison. Land agent 1828-9 and 1831. Selectman of Boothbay many years and held many other town offices.

JOSHUA GAGE, (Augusta) Kennebec county. b Mass., 1763; d Augusta, Jan. 24, 1831. Settled in Augusta, 1795; member

Mass. House 1805-7; member Mass. senate 1813-15; member of Congress 1817-19; member of Gov. Parris' council 1822-23. He was a member of the first Maine senate and was treasurer of Kennebec county 21 years; also a member of the constitutional convention.

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE, (Waterville) Kennebec county. b Leominster, Mass., Nov. 10, 1777; d Waterville, Nov. 12, 1855; Graduated Harvard, 1800. He taught in Leominster Academy for one year after his graduation; studied law with Abijah Bigelow of Leominster for a time and completed his studies with Edward Gray of Boston. Was admitted to the bar in 1804 and came to Waterville; he served six years in the Maine senate and six years in the House; was always active in municipal affairs. He was one of the founders of the Waterville bank in 1814, a promoter of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad in 1847.

CHARLES MORSE, (Wilton) Kennebec county. b Sutton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1785; d Wilton, May 30, 1845. Mr. Morse was elected a Kennebec Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Chandler to become a U. S. senator; settled in Wilton in 1809 and became a leading citizen; colonel in militia; prominent in temperance and abolition movements.

ANDREW WITIAM, (Bluehill) Hancock county. b Bradford, Mass., Nov. 11, 1768; d Bluehill May, 1858. Came to Bluehill a young man and became a leading merchant and ship owner; member constitutional convention; member senate 1820, 21, 23 and 29; member House, 1831.

GEN. GEORGE ULMER, (Lincolnvile) Hancock county. b Waldoboro, Feb. 25, 1756; d Lincolnvile in 1826. He was of German descent, his parents being among the immigrants brought to Broad Bay by Gen. Waldo. Revolutionary soldier; major general in militia; member of Mass. legislature, 1806-1807; member first Maine senate. The Ulmers were among the earliest and most important settlers of Duck Trap, now Lincolnvile.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, (Machias) Washington county. b Machias, Jan. 21, 1778; d Boston, Mass., May 30, 1858. Son of Gideon, who was one of the famous O'Brien family of Machias that took part and led off in the first naval battle of the Revolution; Gideon was a member of the crew of the "Unity" which captured the *Margaretta*. Jeremiah was a member of the Maine senate

1820-1823, and 1835; member of the House 1832 and 1834; representative in Congress 1823-1829.

DR. SAMUEL SMALL, (Jay) Oxford county. b New York state, 1785; d Wilton, 1860. Came to Jay from New York state and settled on Jay Hill; he was a scholarly gentleman and a wit; town clerk 1805-1809; medical examiner during War of 1812.

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Oxford county. No data available.

JOHN MOORE, Somerset county. No data available.

WILLIAM KENDALL, (Fairfield) Somerset county. b July 11, 1759; d Fairfield, Aug. 11, 1827. He was a Revolutionary soldier and came, to what after his settlement there, was called Kendalls' Mills, and later Fairfield, soon after the close of the Revolution; he acquired the water power there and he and his sons developed it. He was a member of the constitutional convention; member of the first Maine senate; sheriff of Somerset county. He was a major general of the militia.

Fryburg, named for Joseph Frye, is one of the most distinguished towns in Maine. It has a notable history. Within its borders the Pequaket tribe of Indians under its celebrated chief Paugus, had its ancient seat and here on Battle brook which empties into a beautiful lake, in May, 1725, was the fearful fight between the savages and Capt. John Lovewell's company from Dunstable and vicinity, in which the Indian chief was slain and the tribe practically destroyed. Of 34 scouts in the engagement, 17 lived to return to their homes.

Among those killed were Captain Lovewell and the chaplain; Jonathan Frye, a promising young man, then recently a graduate of Harvard was mortally wounded. Besides Chief Paugus, shot by Ensign Wyman, over 50 of the Indian warriors lost their lives. It was a fierce death grapple between the contending forces.

Fryeburg was settled in 1703, and by the time of the opening of the Revolutionary war in 1775, by the British attack on Lexington and Concord, it was a flourishing plantation. In January, 1777, it was incorporated as a town, the only one at that period in what is now the county of Oxford.

Beginning of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine

(From Eastern Argus of January 27, 1820.)

On Saturday last the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Maine was consecrated, and its officers installed in this town in presence of the most numerous concourse of citizens we recollect ever to have seen on any occasion in Maine. The scene was rendered doubly interesting by the presence of our Chief Magistrate as Grand Master of Masons in Maine, and by the attendance of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was introduced to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by whom they were received in ancient form, affectionately welcomed by the Grand Master in the chair, who delivered a suitable address on the occasion. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed of the new Grand Lodge and about three hundred of the fraternity, which escorted the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to the Rev. Mr. Payson's meeting house.

Here were held appropriate exercises. The prayer was offered by the Rev. President of Bowdoin College, and an elegant and instructive oration delivered by J. H. Sheppard of Wiscasset. The prayer of consecration was by Rev. Mr. Tilton of Scarborough. At the close of the ceremonies of consecrating the lodge and installing the officers, the brethren returned to Masons Hall and partook of a rich repast; after which were toasts and responses. The first toast was by the Grand Master Governor King and was: "the memory of our departed Grand Master—the illustrious Washington."

(Eastern Argus, June 6, 1820.)

At a Masonic convention holden in this town on Thursday last, the following Right Worshipful brethren were elected and appointed to the respective grand offices as follows:

Hon. William King, Esq., Grand Master
Simon Greenleaf, Deputy Grand Master
William Swan, Senior Grand Warden
Nathaniel Coffin, Junior Grand Warden
Joseph M. Gerrish, Grand Treasurer
Robert P. Dunlap, Corresponding Grand Secretary
William Lord, Recording Grand Secretary

Joseph E. Foxcroft, Grand Marshal
Rev. G. W. Olney, Grand Chaplain
Henry W. Fuller, Senior Grand Deacon
Josiah Calif, Junior Grand Deacon
William Terry, Jesse Robinson, Eleazer Wyer, Nelson Racklyft,
Grand Stewards
George Thacher, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer
Seth Clark, John P. Boyd, Pursuivants
William Stevens, Grand Tyler

(Eastern Argus, August 29, 1820)

NOTICE

Those physicians who were members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at the time Maine became a separate State are requested to meet at Massachusetts Hall in Brunswick, on Wednesday the 6th of September next, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society for the State of Maine.

JOSEPH GILMAN,
AMMI R. MITCHELL,
TIMOTHY LITTLE,
SAMUEL WEED,
JOHN MERRILL.

Censors for the District of Maine at the time of the Separation from Massachusetts.
Portland, Aug. 29, 1820.

Census of Maine in 1820

The census of the new State of Maine, by counties was as follows:

York county, population.....	42,284
Cumberland county, population.....	49,339
Lincoln county, population.....	52,953
Penobscot county, population.....	13,931
Washington county, population.....	12,746
Somerset county, population.....	21,698
Kennebec county, population.....	42,632
Oxford county, population.....	27,185
Hancock county, population.....	31,071
<hr/>	
Total	297,839

Beginning of the Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of Maine

(From the Journal of Proceedings of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Maine.)

Maine Lodge—the first in this State—was instituted in the city of Portland on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1843. The first session of the Grand Lodge was in 1844. The first page of its record is as follows:

Ancient Brothers' Hall,

Portland, March 18, 1844.

Agreeably to a call duly made by District Deputy Sire Churchill, the following Past Grands appeared as representatives from their respective lodges for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the State of Maine, viz.:

Maine Lodge, No. 1, David Robinson, Jr.

Maine Lodge, No. 1, James N. Winslow

Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Churchill

Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Warren

Saco Lodge, No. 2, James Smith

Georgian Lodge, No. 3, Lucius H. Chandler

Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 4, Edward P. Banks

Ligonia Lodge, No. 5, John D. Kinsman

The meeting was called to order by District Deputy Grand Sire Churchill, who, after stating the object, authorized Brother Albert Guild, District Deputy Grand Sire of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, to officiate at the organization.

The petitioners for the Dispensation then answered to their names. The Dispensation having been read, the petitioners proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year; and the following brethren were accordingly chosen:

Past Grand, George W. Churchill, M. W. Grand Master

Past Grand, Lucius H. Chandler, R. W. Deputy Grand Marshal

Past Grand, James Smith, R. W. Grand Warden

Past Grand, David Robinson, Jr., R. W. Grand Secretary

Past Grand, J. N. Winslow, R. W. Grand Treasurer

The lodge then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of installing the officers elect.

The State of Maine Burying Ground

(BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.)

From tombstone inscriptions by Edgar Crosby Smith published in the Journal (Vol. 5, pp. 153-158) August-September-October number, 1917.)

E. Lincoln
of Portland
Gov. of Maine
Died
Oct. 8, 1829,
aged 40.

In the state house park opposite the state house at Augusta, at the extreme eastern end and barely visible from the street, is a plain granite shaft erected by the state over the tomb containing the remains of one of her early governors.

Enoch Lincoln, the third governor of Maine, was from a family of governors. His father, Levi, was lieutenant, and for a short time acting governor of Massachusetts, and his brother Levi, was governor of that commonwealth from May, 1825, to March, 1834.

Enoch was born in Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788. He was educated at Harvard and Bowdoin colleges, studied law with his brother Levi, and was admitted to practice in 1811; practiced a short time at Salem and Worcester and settled in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1812. Removed to Paris, Maine, in 1818; was elected to Congress in 1818 and served continuously until 1826, when he resigned to become governor of Maine, January, 1827. He was twice re-elected and died in office October 8, 1829, and was buried in the state park facing the capitol.

In 1842 the legislature, by a resolve, appropriated three hundred dollars to erect "suitable and durable monuments" over the graves of persons interred on the public grounds and authorized the selection of a portion of the grounds facing the capitol for the interment of "public officers dying at the seat of government." A tomb was constructed over the door of which is engraved on a marble slab:

ERECTED
BY THE STATE

1842

A granite monument, enclosed by an iron fence, was raised over the tomb, on the west face of which is chiseled the inscription to the memory of Governor Lincoln.



The Governor Lincoln Monument in the State of Maine Burying
Ground, Augusta, Maine.

(Contributed by Mrs. Lena R. Pierce.)

A double row of stately elms extending from the street to the sepulcher line a walk to the door of the tomb.

W. DELESDERNIER

of Baileyville

Died Jan. 16, 1842

aged 49.

William Delesdernier was the son of Lieut. Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, a Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, refugee, who came to Machias in 1776. In May, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Continental Army by Col. John Allan, and acted as his secretary while Col. Allan commanded the Eastern Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Passamaquoddy and was the first collector of customs and the first postmaster of Eastport.

William was born at Eastport in 1792 or 1793 and in his young manhood was a merchant in his native town. He removed to Calais about 1830. He was active in politics and in 1831 was a representative in the state legislature from the latter town. He was sheriff of Washington county in 1833, '34, and '35. He removed to Baileyville and in 1838, '39, '40 and '41 represented the Baileyville class in the state legislature. In 1841 he was elected one of the Washington county senators and took his seat January 5, 1842. He was stricken with a fatal illness and died at the seat of government, January 16, 1842, and was buried in the state grounds.

It was undoubtedly the interment of Mr. Delesdernier in the state grounds that hastened the action of the legislature in dedicating a spot for the burial of officers of the state and erecting a suitable memorial. A resolve was introduced in the Senate in 1841 to erect a memorial to Governor Lincoln, but it seems that the House took no action thereon. In 1842 the House took the initiative, the Senate concurred, and the State Burial Ground was laid out and a tomb and monument erected.

J. CUSHMAN

of Winslow,

Died Jan. 27, 1834.

Aged 70.

Sometimes the memorial erected over the mortal remains of the departed serves as something of an index to the principal events of a life. Not so, however, in this case. He who scans this simple inscription obtains no hint of any of the events in which this man participated.

Joshua Cushman, son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, 1758 or '59; soldier of the Revolu-

tion for three years; suffered at Valley Forge and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1788, and on June 10, 1795, was ordained as the first town minister of Winslow, which then included Waterville. He served the people of that town in this capacity for nineteen years, when, in 1814, by mutual consent and with feelings of mutual regret the relations between them were severed.

In 1810 he served Kennebec county as a member of the Massachusetts Senate; in 1811 and 1812 the town of Winslow as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1819 he was elected a member of Congress for the Kennebec District, and served three full terms. He was a man of influence in the national house, his broad views and gift of oratory making him a powerful advocate or a strong opponent.

He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1828 and in 1833 was elected to represent the town of Winslow in Maine House of Representatives. He presided at the organization of the House, January 1, 1834, but was in feeble health and twenty-six days later, January 27, he died. His body was interred in the state grounds.

In 1843 a resolve was passed by the legislature directing the superintendent of public buildings to deposit his remains in the state tomb and to inscribe his name on the monument surmounting the same.

C. WATERHOUSE

of China,

Clerk,

Died March 1, 1839.

Aged 38.

Of Charles Waterhouse I am unable to find much data. He was first elected clerk of the House of Representatives in 1837, when the record gives his residence as Augusta. He was not a clerk in 1838, but 1839 he was again elected and his residence is then given as China. He died March 1, during the session, was buried in the state grounds, and in 1843 his remains were deposited in the state tomb and his name placed upon the monument.

No more interments have been made in the state grounds since 1842. For three-fourths of a century the tomb and monument have stood as a memorial to these four men who died at the seat of government while in the service of the state, and today very few residents of Maine know that such a memorial exists.

The First Baptist Church in Maine

(Lewiston Journal Magazine)

During the Revolutionary War, in the same year that Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Free Will Baptist denomination, organized the first church in New Durham, N. H.,—1780—he made his first tour into Maine, visiting several towns on the Saco river.

At Little Falls Plantation, afterwards Phillipsburg and now Hollis, many believers were baptized and a church was organized. Three years later Randall and other ministers, who preached a free and full salvation, felt the need of regular associations of some kind. They found, too, that the churches needed some organized bond of union, some authorized body to look after their interests, and some appropriate tribunal for counsel and appeal. And it was believed, also, that some combined effort for the worship of God and the salvation of souls would be blessed by the "Great Head of the Church."

Arrangements were therefore made for a convention to be held in Hollis, in October, 1783. The result of that meeting was an agreement to hold a "general meeting" at different places four times a year to be composed of ministers and delegates from the churches. The Convention again met at Hollis on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1783, when the meeting was permanently organized with Mr. Randall moderator and Mr. Tingley as clerk. Sunday was a day of rest and worship. On Monday it was voted to meet quarterly for the advancement of "Christ's glorious Cause" and from this circumstance the meeting was called the "Quarterly Meeting." The times and places of its future sessions were fixed as follows:

New Gloucester, first Saturday in March; New Durham, N. H., first Saturday in June; Woolwich, first Saturday in September; Hollis, first Saturday in December.

The first yearly meeting was instituted in 1792; general Conference in 1827; Maine Free Baptist Association in 1889. The General Conference changed its name from Free Will Baptist to Free Baptist in 1889. The Free Baptist Association is merged with the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention to help form the United Baptist Convention of Maine in Oct. 7, 1915. Baptist and Free Baptist churches in the northern part of York county formed the North York Association, Sept. 27, 1916.

THE LIST OF MINISTERS.

1838, Rev. Oliver McKenney; 1839, Lewis Witham; 1841, Franklin Morrill; 1841, Lewis Witham; 1841, Noyum Foss; 1844, William Y. Smith; 1845, Samuel Fabyan ("Father Fabyan"); 1845, John and James Buzell; 1847, Thomas Keneston; 1850, Jacob McDaniel; 1851, Stephen Coffin; 1852, Franklin Morrill; 1854, Theodore Stevens; 1856, Lewis H. Witham; 1858, Daniel A. Maddox; 1858, E. Stockman; 1861, James Hodgdon; 1861, Moulton Hodgdon; 1866, Ira C. Guptill; 1869, Perkins Smith; 1871, Andrew Hobson; 1872, Perkins Smith; 1879, Ed. C. Brown; 1880, Seth W. Perkins; 1883, Uriah Chase; 1884, Abram H. Milliken; 1887, L. G. Clark; 1889, John Pettingill; 1893, John D. Waldron; 1896, Burton Minardetal; 1896, George A. Downey; 1898, Frank Willcock; 1900, Friend D. Tasker; 1904, James W. Williams; 1907, Samuel W. Brown; 1909, Guy Benner, Prof. Hodgdon, etc.; 1910, V. E. Bragdon; 1910, Frank Long; 1910, W. R. Calder; 1913, C. W. Ash; 1916, A. R. Turnbull.

The church has no settled pastor at present but hopes to be fortunate enough to secure one soon.

The present church was built in 1840; the parsonage was bought in 1866.

This historic church is situated amid some of the most delightful scenery of Kate Douglas Wiggin's country. A profusion of wild flowers in their season and bountiful orchard crops displaying their brilliant colors against the background of gray granite stone walls. The distant White Mountains and the sea 17 miles away may be seen from the church.

LUCINA H. LOMBARD.

Encouraging Massachusetts Citizens to Emigrate to the District of Maine in 1817

(From the Dedham Historical Register (Vol. X, No. 3) July, 1899.)

Mr. C. K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, recently called the attention of the Register to a folio broadside, printed in Dedham, which he had given to the Library of Bowdoin College. The title and description below, give some idea of the method of settlement of Maine lands in the early part of this century. It will be remembered that then Maine was a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

* * * Public Lands in the District of Maine for settlement.
Broadside.

Dedham, A. D. ALLYNE, Printer.

The "Commissioners of the Land Office, having addressed their fellow citizens in July last, on the subject of settlements contemplated on the public lands in the District of Maine * * * think it their duty once more to invite the attention of the industrious and moral husbandmen, who are destitute of farms, to notice the proposals of a beneficent government, to improve their conditions in life * * * by a donation of one hundred acres of good land to every actual settler." They say that they "have explored and opened a road through the Commonwealth's land in the county of Somerset, north of the settlements on Kennebeck river, in the direction of Canada;" that on "this road settlements may be made within one hundred miles of Quebec, sixty miles of which is through a settled country, that is frequently travelled with wagons in one day;" that a "contract is made for building a bridge over the Moose river, which is the only * * * water obstruction to the traveller from Kennebeck to Canada," to be "finished in July or August next;" that the "government of this state have provided for erecting a Saw and Grist Mill contiguous, for the benefit of the present settlement;" that there "will be two Townships surveyed into lots of one hundred acres on this road, and offered for settlement immediately;" that the "road from Penobscot in a direction for St. Johns, has been opened the last season a considerable distance;" that the "government have directed a settlement to be made on this road * * * and Township Number Four, about

twenty miles distance on said road, is designated * * * for that purpose; that "Five dollars expense will place any man on the spot, who will take a water passage from Boston early in May;" that the "yoemanry of Massachusetts 'should' duly accredit the amount of their fellow citizens living in Washington, Penobscot and Somerset counties, where the public lands now offered as a donation to settlers are situated;" that the "Land Office in Boston, northeast corner of the State House, lower floor," to "Lothrop Lewis at Gorham * * * or Joseph Lee at Bucksport;" signed, "Edward H. Robbins, Lothrop Lewis, Joseph Lee," and dated "Land Office, 2d March, 1818," the "Selectmen of the respective towns are requested to deposit one of these advertisements with the town clerk * * * and give publicity to the others * * * as there is reason to believe, that one notification of the 9th of July, 1817, published in most of the newspapers, in August and September last, did not come to the knowledge of one-fourth of the people of the State."

The class which graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825 has so often been called "the famous Bowdoin class," that it is now an old, old story. In examining some newspaper clippings of 1875, we were again reminded of it by the following, written by a correspondent of the New York Tribune of that year, as follows:

In the latter part of the summer of 1825 there passed through the turnstiles from the College grounds in Brunswick, Me., 37 young men, namely:

Charles J. Abbott, John S. C. Abbott, Thomas Ayer, Elisha Bacon, Samuel P. Benson, Aiden Boynton, James W. Bradbury, Richmond Bradford, Horace Bridge, Geo. B. Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Cyrus H. Coolidge, Jeremiah Dummer, Nathaniel Dunn, Joseph J. Eveleth, David H. Foster, Pat'k H. Greenleaf, Wm. Hale, Nath'l Hawthorne, John D. Kinsman, Josiah S. Little, Stephen Longfellow, H. W. Longfellow, Alfred Martin, Alfred Mason, Frederick Mellen, Mark H. Newman, Hezekiah Packard, Geo. W. Pierce, Edward D. Preble, Cullen Sawtelle, David Shepley, Charles Snell, William Stone, Edward J. Vose, Eugene Weld, Seward Wyman.

Why would not this be an interesting subject for historical papers by members of literary clubs, scholars in our public schools, etc.? How many readers of the Journal can give accurate information about them?

Maine as a District and as a State has had Two Successful Immigration Enterprises

(BY THE EDITOR)

Two notable events once occurred in Maine more than a century remote from each other, which, if the policy of either had been pursued until the present day, might have made Maine in population, wealth and industry, as she is now in area, and in latent resources, one of the largest states of the Union. And these bring into view two honored names, one an adopted son and the other to the manner born, but both famous sons of Maine.



General Samuel Waldo.

Probably all of our readers have knowledge of the fact that a large tract of land in eastern Maine is known as the Waldo Patent. Every lawyer, every land surveyor, and all having knowledge of land titles here, know that the letters "N. W. P." as applied to a township in Maine signifies that it is lying north of the Waldo Patent. But it would not be at all remarkable if some are not entirely familiar with its history.

Two hundred and ninety-one years ago the Plymouth Council made a grant of a large tract of land situated between the Muscongus and Penobscot rivers, to a couple of Englishmen, named, respectively, Beauchamp and Leverett. For a long period of time there was much litigation by numerous parties and claimants in

many courts in both England and America regarding the titles to this grant. One of these contested claims was based upon a deed of a portion of it from Madockawando, a chief of the Penobscot tribe, (a famous name in the colonial history of Maine, and in romance and poetry) to Gov. Phips in 1694. About 1750 a part of this grant was owned and under control of Gen. Samuel Waldo of old Falmouth in the District of Maine. He was second in command under Pepperrell at Louisburg and is a person of renown in the early history of the District of Maine.

In the year 1753 he went to Germany as agent for the owners of this patent to procure emigrants to settle on this land. This effort was the beginning of quite a large and prosperous settlement at Broad Bay, now Waldoboro, and that vicinity.

So far as we are aware no other similar attempt was ever made until 117 years later after Maine had enjoyed a half century of statehood.

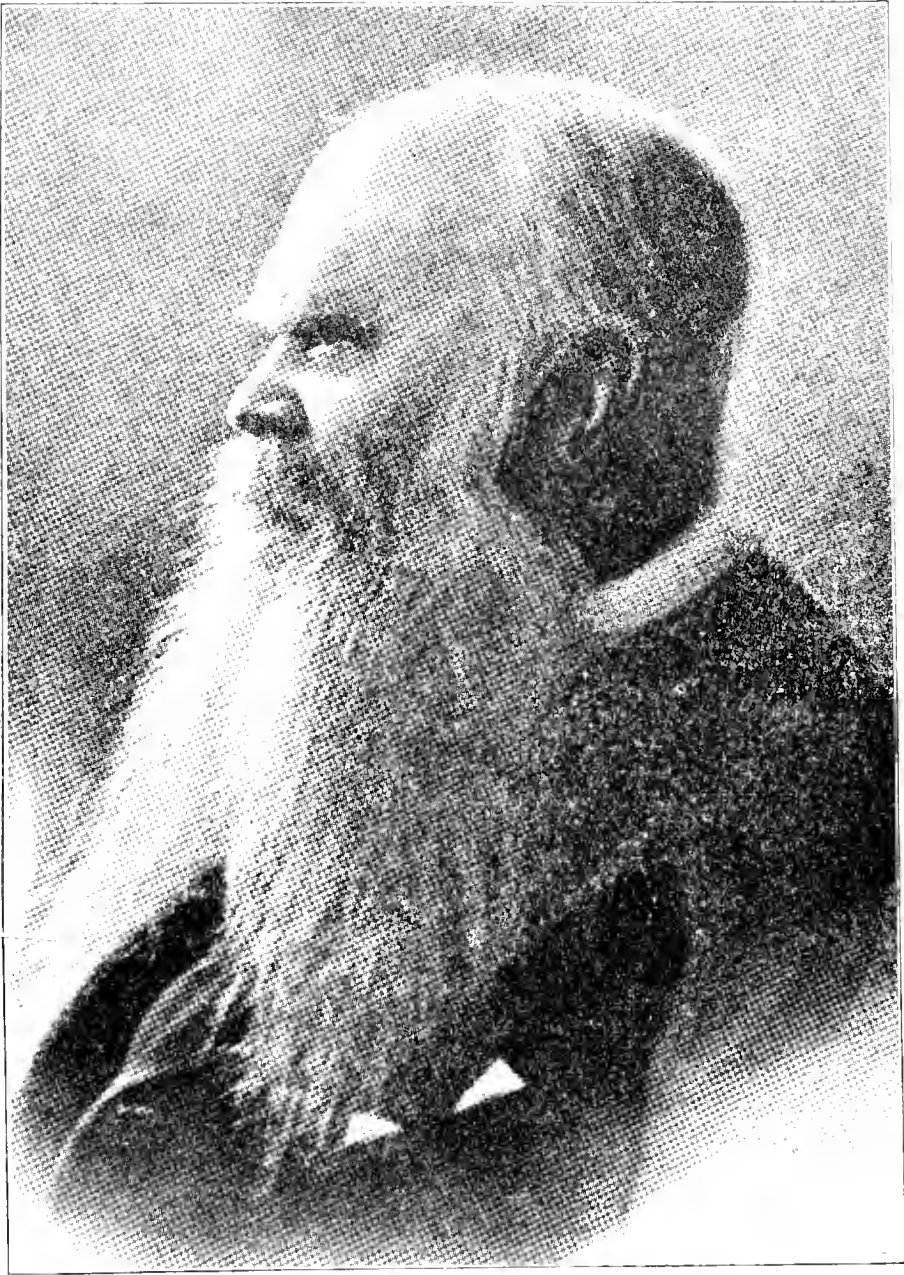
In 1870 it was repeated by William Widgery Thomas, a bright young man, who like General Waldo was also a resident and a native as well, of old Falmouth, then the city of Portland.

Born in 1839 he graduated at Bowdoin in 1860. Left his law study in 1862, and as U. S. bearer of despatches, carried a treaty to Turkey. This was the beginning of a notable, diplomatic career.

Becoming Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople, he was later appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty "war consuls" of the United States and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1865, having resigned his office, he returned to his home in Portland. His residence in Sweden, his intercourse with and study of the Swedes convinced him that if a colony of them could be induced to settle in Maine, they would be of great advantage in helping to develop the state. Obsessed with this idea for three or four years he was an agitator, a crusader. A brilliant writer and a public speaker of grace and eloquence, his message to Maine during that time was read and heard almost daily by its citizens, for his publicity work in the press of Maine was unceasing and his eloquent voice advocating the scheme was heard in nearly all the cities and larger towns of the state. At last he won a victory. The legislature of 1870 adopted his plan and Governor Chamberlain appointed him Commissioner of Immigration.

He went to Sweden that year and returned with a colony of 51 persons and established it in the wilds of Northern Aroostook, and on July 22, 1870, New Sweden in Maine was born.

Today they constitute two thrifty and prosperous towns, New Sweden and Stockholm, with a total population of more than 3000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation of over a half million



Honorable William Widgery Thomas.

dollars, besides hundreds of other thrifty Scandinavians who have followed them there and who are dwelling in neighboring towns. And today in Waldoboro and other Maine coast towns the descendants of that first migration are among the most worthy and substantial citizens of that part of Maine.

These two examples of what "might have been" here in Maine, bespeak in undeniable facts with vastly more force and eloquence than can be conveyed by words, the wisdom and foresight of General Waldo in the 18th, and of the Honorable William Widgery Thomas in the 19th century.

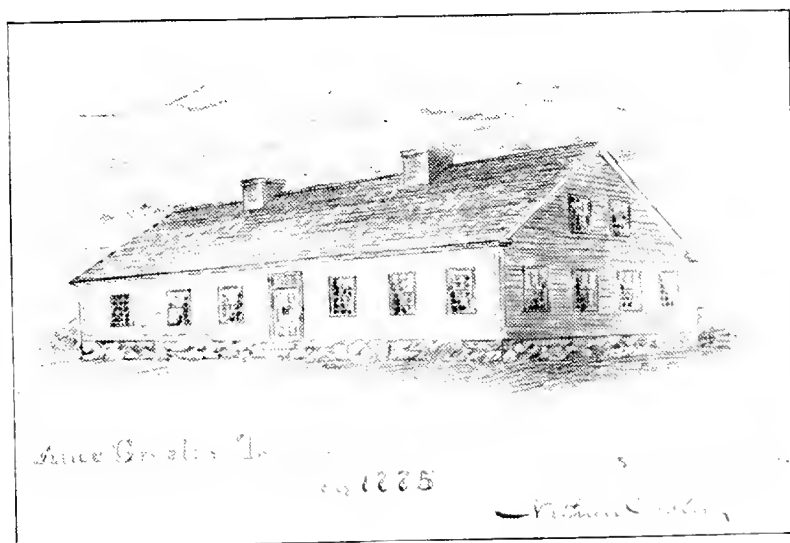
Is this not a strange array of facts?—Both of these attempts at inducing foreign immigration to Maine were eminently successful, and yet, the policy of our state was so—well, we will not say stupid, but, perhaps, absurdly ultra-conservative, that it was abandoned, and opportunity turned away when it knocked at our door.

Later Mr. Thomas had a long and distinguished career as Minister and Ambassador to Sweden, serving 15 years under the appointment of three presidents.

Mr. Thomas is an entertaining writer and has written extensively. His book *Sweden and the Swedes*, a richly illustrated volume of 750 pages, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, in 1892, and republished in both the English and Swedish languages, is his most famous work as an author.

In 1887 he married a Swedish lady of noble birth, whose death occurred in 1912 and on June 2, 1915, he married the youngest sister of his first wife.

While their real home is yet in Portland, they spend a part of their time in Sweden.



In Old Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.

Pilgrims in Maine

In my talk to the Rotary Club of Lewiston and Auburn January 30th, 1920, on the subject of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower in Maine, I submitted nine points of interest to be remembered and considered by the people of Maine. I note with great satisfaction that *seven* of these points have been published by you, and appears in Vol. 7, No. 4, page 234 of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is equally important to have the other two points remembered and considered by the people of Maine. They are as follows:

Eight. That soon (1920) the three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower will be celebrated in Massachusetts and elsewhere with great pomp and pageantry, and by the creation of some permanent and splendid additional memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrims.

Ninth. Shall the rich heritage of Pilgrim history of Maine continue to remain without a permanent memorial monument on the site of the abode of the Pilgrims at Koussinoc for a whole generation?

We then asked this question. "Would not the State of Maine reflect honor upon herself to erect a granite monument on the site of the abode of the Mayflower Pilgrims, in honor of those famous men who first opened the Kennebec valley to the early white settlers and transmitted their territorial rights to the present generation? We think it would reflect great honor upon the State of Maine, to do this. My friends, any other state in the Union would erect a monument two hundred feet high in honor of the Pilgrims if it had the Pilgrim history of Maine."

Sprague's Journal of Maine History is widely read not only in Maine, but beyond her borders, and it is a good medium to reach those of historical tastes and all who have pride in the standing of the State of Maine, in preserving her historical sites.

It would be gratifying to me to have this communication published in the next issue of your excellent historical Journal.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.

Lewiston, Maine, March 29, 1920.

Reverend John Sawyer

(CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM C. WOODBURY.)

The following paper, relating to Reverend John Sawyer, supposed to have been written by the Reverend Wooster Parker, was found among the papers of the late Major Charles H. B. Woodbury of Dover, Maine:

Rev. John Sawyer, a Congregational minister, now (March, 1852) living in Garland, Penobscot county, Maine, was born in Hebron, Conn., Oct. 9, 1755, being now in his 97th year.

His father's name was Thomas, who had two brothers, John and Isaac.

He moved to Oxford, N. H. in the spring of 1767. He had five sons and two daughters who lived to grow up and have families. The sons' names were Jonathan, Edward, Ichabod and John. The names of the daughters were Mary, who married Tillotson, and Hephzibah who married Cross.

John, now of Garland, graduated at Dart. College in 1785, at 30 years of age. He was licensed and commenced preaching in the autumn of the same year at Newbury, Vt., where he labored several months. Though licensed to preach, he spent several months first with Judge Nathl. Niles of Vt., then several with Dr. Saml. Spring of Newburyport, and afterward several more with Dr. Hart of Preston, Conn., in the study of Theology. He was ordained as pastor at Oxford, N. H., about the year 1788 and continued a pastor there about nine years. After his dismissal he was installed pastor at Boothbay in what was then the "District of Maine," in or near the year 1798.

In the year 1777, and while a member of College, he went on a campaign of one month as one of a Company of Militia to Saratoga, N. Y., where the conflicting armies were rallied and where the celebrated Gen. Burgoyne had surrendered he saw the arms and musical instruments of the general's army stacked up on the field. After that, when the Canadians came out and burnt Royalton, Vt., he was one of a Company of Militia who

repaired to the town, but they had only to pursue the affrighted assailants one afternoon in their hurried retreat, and were at liberty to return the next day.

He remained pastor at Boothbay some eight or nine years. In 1800 he performed three months missionary labor, under the Massachusetts Missionary Society, mostly in the easterly part of Maine, and was the first missionary sent into that section. After his dismissal from Boothbay he removed to Bangor about the year 1804. There, before the settlement of Rev. Loomis, he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for about 15 months, and at the same time taught a district school.

He traveled over a large portion of the State in order to fix on the best location for what is now Bangor Theological Seminary, in the establishment of which he was one of the earliest and most efficient movers.

Since the year 1800 he has spent most of his time as a missionary and minister in the newer portions of the state. He has been able to preach and has done so almost constantly up to May, 1851, when he was disabled by a fall from his wagon. His health now is quite good again, so that he has rode into neighboring towns and preached several Sabbaths since the year 1852 came in. His health and strength are so good that he has chopped the greater part of the wood at the door for his fire this cold winter. His voice is still clear and strong, and he is able to conduct the services of public worship twice or even three times on the Sabbath with quite as much ease to himself as most young ministers, making each of his sermons at least 45 minutes long.

Piscataquis to Mother Maine

This poem from the pen of Professor William Smith Knowlton of Monson, Maine's famous "Old School Master" was written by the request of the Maine Centennial Committee. It was designed to be used with other poems descriptive of the different counties of Maine at the contemplated pageant which was once intended to have been a part of the centennial celebration at the

city of Portland, but which was later abandoned by the committee. Prof. Knowlton has been quite a prolific writer of both verse and prose in magazines and newspapers. His most notable published works are the *Old School Master or Forty-Five Years with the Boys and Girls* (Kennebec Journal Press, 1905) *Modern Classics* (same publishers, 1912) and *Sangerville Centennial Poem*, 1914.

A younger born of Mother Maine
Piscataquis, rejoicing stands,
She brings, resplendent in her train,
True loving hearts and willing hands.

The buzz of saw and whirl of wheel
Makes her orchestral band complete,
She brings her all with ardent zeal
And lays them at her Mother's feet.

She throws around her shoulders dear
A mantle soft as eider down
Kimonas made for evening cheer,
And coats of grey and coats of brown.

She brings her Jove-defying slate,
To shield from snow and hail and rain,
And masts for ships so tall and straight,
To plow her ever-restless main.

She wraps around her Mother's form
A coat of beaver, fox or lynx,
To keep her hands secure and warm
A muff of otter, or of minks.

She sent her boys across the sea
To fight for Freedom and the right,
The Wheatfield there will ever be
Memorial of that bloody fight.

Should hostile hands assail her gates
Or enemies invade her beach,
A Maxim (1) gun already waits,
With smokeless powder in her breech.

Her eagles guard Katahdin's heights
To watch for any hostile foe,
On Boarstone with her lakes bedight,
On earthquake riven Kineo.

(1) Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun, born at Brockway's Mills, Sangerville (Piscataquis county) Maine, Feb. 5, 1840. Died in London, England, Nov. 24, 1916.

And Moosehead with her woody shore
 Invites the weary to repose,
 On calm Sebec the sportsman's oar
 Bright sparkles in the sunbeam throws.

And Mother dear we've other gifts
 We fain would lay upon thy knee
 Sweet Anna's (2) woodsong's rich uplifts
 And Sprague himself is History.

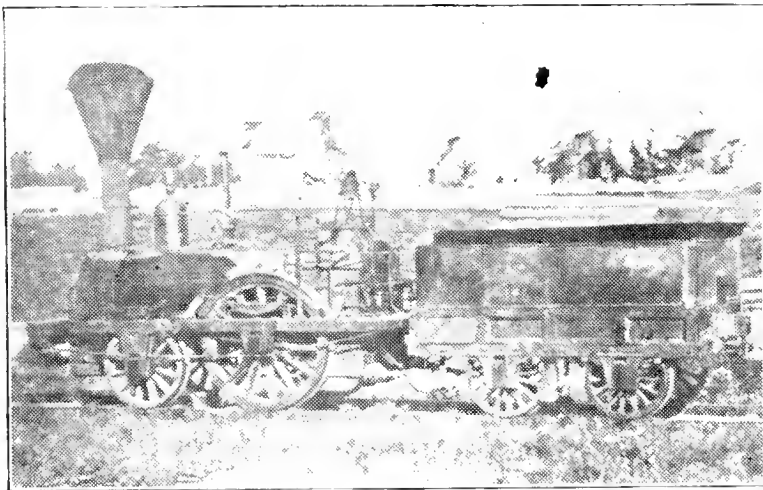
But her best gifts to Mother Maine
 Free from mixture and all alloys
 Are her right loyal dames and men
 Her handsome girls and stalwart boys.

The men we sent to speak for you
 At Washington we'll ne'er forget
 A Wiley, Rice, and Davee too
 And Guernsey's star is rising yet.

Should gloomy care and doubts prevail
 And Somnus from your pillow fly
 We'll drive away each fresh assail
 With copious dose of Our Bill Nye. (3)

(2) Refers to the late Anna Boynton Averill of Foxcroft (Piscataquis county) Maine, author of Birch Stream and other poems.

(3) Edgar Wilson Nye, a noted humorist known to the literary world as "Bill Nye," was born in Shirley (Piscataquis county) Feb. 26, 1850. He died in Ashville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1893.



This engine was built by Robert Stevenson & Co., New Castle, upon Tyne, England, in 1835. Its first trip over the Bangor, Old Town and Milford, R. R., later known as the Veazie R. R. was November 6, 1851. Its last trip was August 19, 1867.

Favor Tavern, Dover

(BY A MEMBER OF THE PISCATAQUIS BAR.)

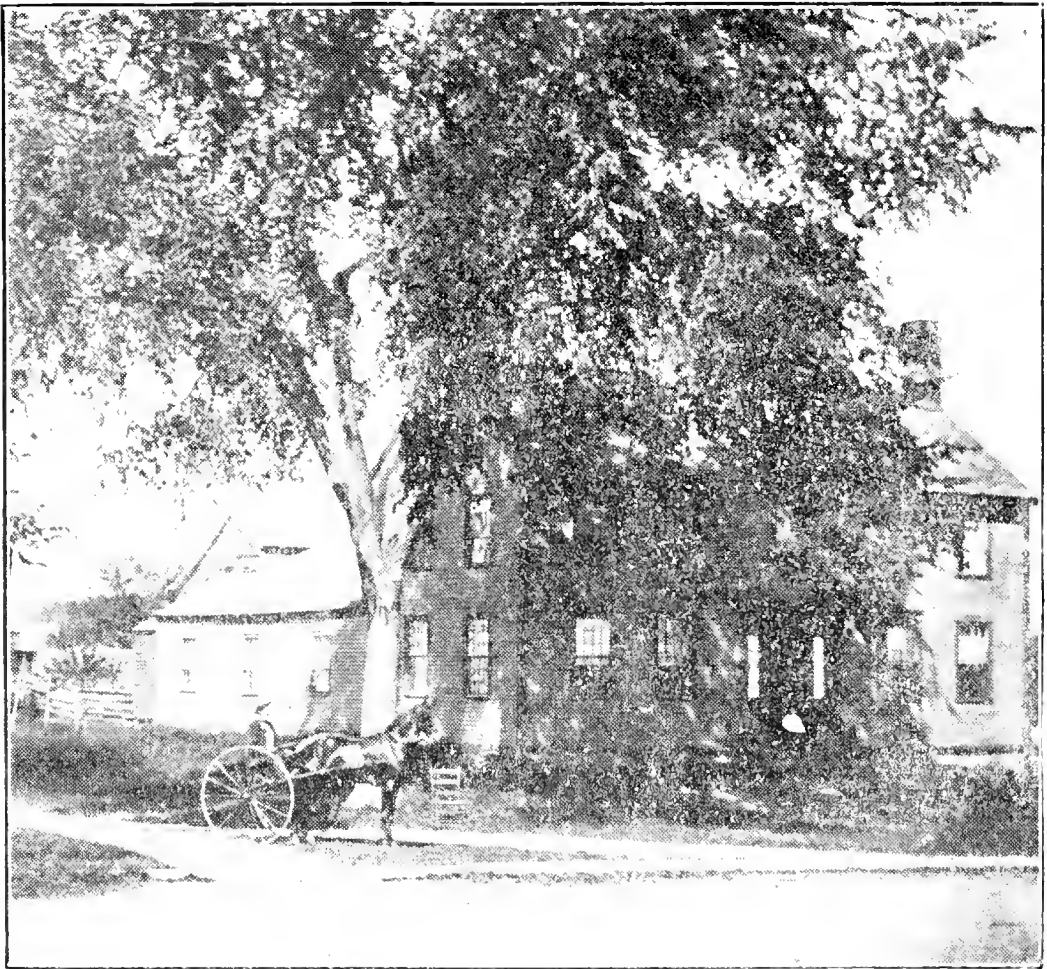
The accompanying picture is that of the once famous and historic Favor Tavern at Dover, Me. It was once the most important stage tavern along the line of the stage route from the city of Bangor to Moosehead Lake. In its time it was not only the principal public house at Dover, the county seat of Piscataquis, but the most noted hostelry in the county and entertained in its day many distinguished men. For several decades it lodged under its roof eminent judges and attorneys from all over the state whose business brought them to the regular sessions of the District and Supreme Courts sitting at Dover. It was the half way house between Bangor and the Moosehead Lake region where the lumberman, the business man and the traveler for pleasure found it most convenient to stop off for lodging and refreshments.

It is related that often times midnight parties arrived at its hospitable doors from Bangor and were served with food and drink in abundance regardless of the lateness of the hour, and from which they returned to the Queen City of the East in the early hours of the morning.

It figured in a celebrated road case in which the Court held that a town meeting could not properly be held on wheels. It seemed that in the case in question promoters of a much desired road caused a town meeting to be called to be held at the Favor Tavern and on the day and hour appointed the proponents of the road in accordance with a well laid plan, fearing opposition to their purpose, arrived in force at the Tavern in buggies to which were attached smart horses. The warrant being read by the clerk, a moderator was quickly chosen who called the meeting to order from the front door of the tavern, and thereupon a motion to adjourn to another part of the town four miles distant was made and carried, whips were cracked and the interested citizens of Dover departed at full speed to the point of adjournment where the meeting was again convened and the necessary appropriation voted long before the opponents could arrive on the scene.

The late D. D. Stewart, one of Maine's most distinguished lawyers, frequently stopped at the Favor Tavern during sessions of the Court. He stated on one occasion an eminent jurist, later

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, came to his room in company with men of local importance and proposed that they pass the evening by playing high-low-jack. Partners were chosen and the game went on until a late hour. Fortune favoring Mr. Stewart and his partner to such an extent that Mr. Stewart was watched with embarrassing closeness as he handled the cards. Mr. Stewart was a man of exemplary habits who neither drank nor gambled, but frequently during the evening the bell was rung



The Old Favor Tavern.

by his callers and the proprietor brought the customary drinks of the times to the room which were freely partaken of by Mr. Stewart's companions. Finally when it became time to close the game the gentlemen arose from the table and one of the opponents of Mr. Stewart in the game drew his pocket book and passed a

considerable sum of money to Mr. Stewart's partner, who, observing the astonishment on Mr. Stewart's face, promptly and vigorously remarked to him: "As you won't play for stakes, you can't have the money." Mr. Stewart said he could truthfully state that he had gambled and had never gambled. A day or two later, as Mr. Stewart came to settle his bill with the proprietor, he found it amounted to more than he had expected, and on inquiry he discovered that the refreshments of the evening had been charged to his room so he promptly paid the bill, remarking that he "was glad to have the opportunity to pay for the Court's rum."

On days of the general muster which were annually held in earlier times, the Favor Tavern entertained festive crowds, and at times of important horse trots for which the twin towns were widely known, its ample stables were filled with racers from all sections of the state.

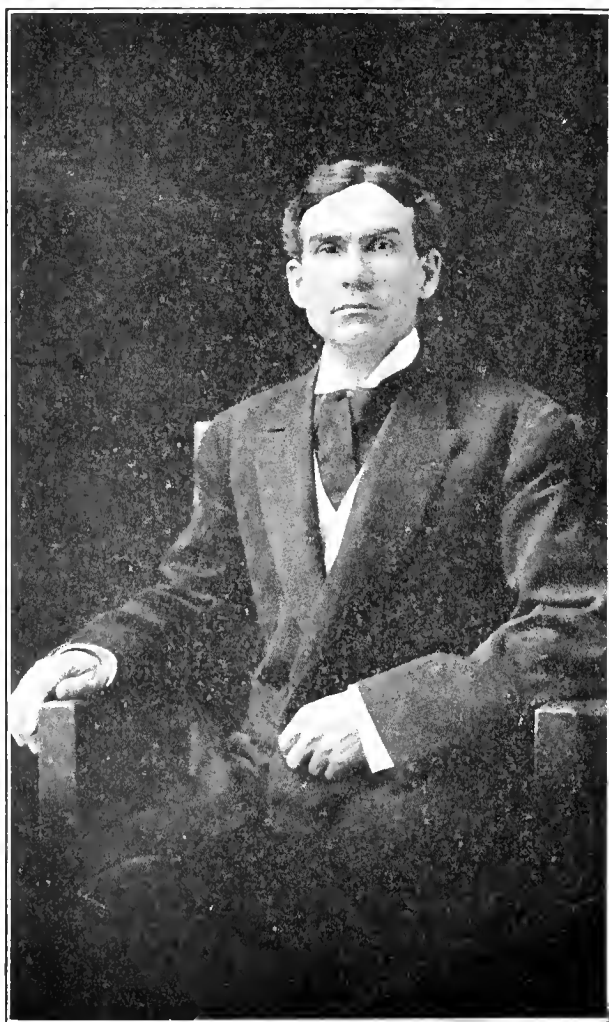
The Favor Tavern was built in 1834 by Edward R. Favor, a well known innkeeper, on the site of the homestead of the Hon. Thomas Davee, who later was Piscataquis county's first member of Congress. Mr. Favor acquired the Davee property in 1832, the buildings on which were destroyed by fire in 1834 and replaced that year by the erection of the Favor Tavern which was kept by Mr. Favor for many years. He was followed in the proprietorship by E. G. Thompson, Henry Norcross, Will Nichols, Solomon Chandler and Ira F. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was followed by Elihu Sanford as proprietor from about the time of the Civil War until the early eighties.

The property was finally owned by Caleb O. Palmer, a well known citizen, financier and noted horseman of Dover, who appears in the foreground of the picture with his celebrated trotting stallion, Gloster, which held the two-year-old record for the state. On September 6, 1894, at ten o'clock in the evening, fire broke out in the stables attached and Mr. Palmer, who lived near, rushed from his house into the stables in an endeavor to rescue his wife's favorite horse and lost his life in the fire.

The following year in 1895 the Tavern was torn down. Thus passed one of the important land marks in Piscataquis county. A portion of its site was set apart by Amanda E. Palmer for the benefit of the Thompson Free Library, and is known as the Caleb Orin Palmer Library Reservation.

Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today

NOTE—The Journal acknowledges the kind co-operation of Dr. Henry S. Burrage author of *Maine in the Northeastern Boundary Controversy*, in the production of this department. Through his courtesy we are enabled to produce herein the following portraits: John Holmes, Albion K. Parris, Charles S. Davis, Enoch Lincoln, Leuel Williams, John Fairfield, George Evans, Peleg Sprague, Edward Kent and William King.



HENRY E. DUNNACK.

Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian since 1915, was born in 1869, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1897. He was married in 1895 to Adella Smith of Dixmont, Maine, who died in June, 1913. Mr. Dunnack has two sons. In addition to his library work, Mr. Dunnack devotes much time to the lecture platform. Among his lectures, the following are most popular:

Heroines of Browning and Shakespeare.

Elijah Kellogg, the Boys' Man.

The Achievement of Life.

The Dream of Democracy.

Maine's Part in Building the Republic.



PELEG SPRAGUE.

Born in Duxbury, Mass., April 27, 1793; Harvard College 1812; admitted to Plymouth County Mass. bar in August, 1815, and located in Augusta, Maine; removed to Hallowell about two years later; member Maine House 1820-21; U. S. Congress 1823-29; U. S. Senator 1829-35; appointed judge of U. S. District Court 1841 and served until 1865; died in Boston October 13, 1880.



JOHN KELLER AMES.

John Keller Ames of Machias was born in East Machias November 2, 1831, the son of Capt. Alfred and Mary (Keller) Ames. Mr. Ames was one of the leading merchants of Machias and was largely interested in navigation and timberlands. He was selectman of his town for thirty years; state senator 1893-96, and at the time of his death was collector of customs at the port of Machias.

He married Sarah Albee Sanborn October 7, 1855. Children: Edwin Gardner Ames, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Anna M. Peavey, Machias; Mrs. Julia P. Fuller, Providence, R. I.; Frank Sanborn Ames, Machias; Alfred Keller Ames, Machias; Lucy Talbot Ames, deceased.

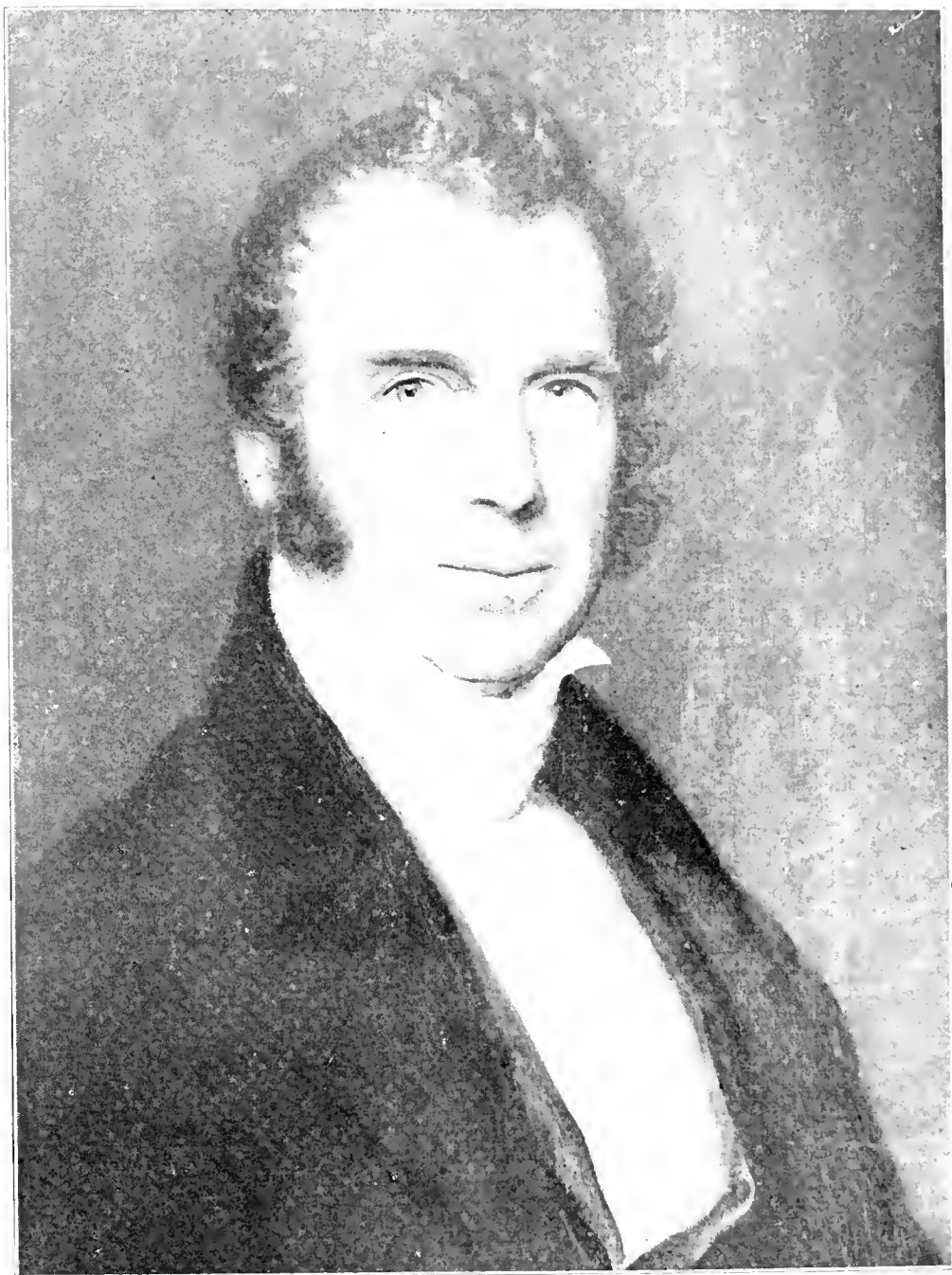
Mr. Ames died at Machias, March 22, 1901.

GEORGE C. WING, JR.

George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn, the son of George C. and Emily B. (Thompson) Wing, was born in Auburn October 6, 1878. He was graduated at Brown University in 1900 and at Harvard Law School 1903 and admitted to the Maine bar in 1904, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law; served two terms as city solicitor of Auburn and two terms as a member of the Auburn Board of Education; was a member of the Legislature in 1909, and is now a trustee of the Auburn Public Library. For a number of years he was connected with the National Guard and rose to the rank of Captain, receiving his honorable discharge January 9, 1912.

Mr. Wing is unmarried.





RUEL WILLIAMS.

Born Hallowell, Maine, June 2, 1783; admitted to Bar 1802, and began practice in Augusta; member of Maine House of Representatives 1822-29 and 1829-32; Maine Senate 1827-28; U. S. Senator 1837-43; died in Augusta July 25, 1862.



U. S. SENATOR FREDERICK HALE.

Senator Hale, the son of former Senator Eugene Hale and grandson of Senator Zachariah Chandler, was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1874, his mother being Mary Chandler, daughter of the former Michigan senator. Senator Hale is a graduate of Harvard and for several years prior to his becoming a United States Senator practiced law in Portland, Maine. Member of Governor Hill's staff 1901-1904; member Maine House of Representatives 1905-06; National Republican Committeeman 1912-18; United States Senator 1917 to date.

Senator Hale is a member of the committee on naval affairs, also the committee on appropriations.

Unmarried.

RUPERT H. BAXTER.

Rupert H. Baxter of Bath, Maine, the son of James P. and Sarah (Lewis) Baxter, was born in Portland, Maine, July 26, 1871. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1894. By occupation Mr. Baxter is a canner and is prominent in the business interests of his city and of the state. State Senator from Sagadahoc county 1917-20. President Bath Trust Company and director U. S. Trust Company of Portland and First National Bank of Brunswick.

He married, June 3, 1896, Kate Depuy Mussenden. Children: Mary Lincoln, born April 11, 1901; Lydia McLellan, born February 7, 1907.



FRANK P. MORISON.

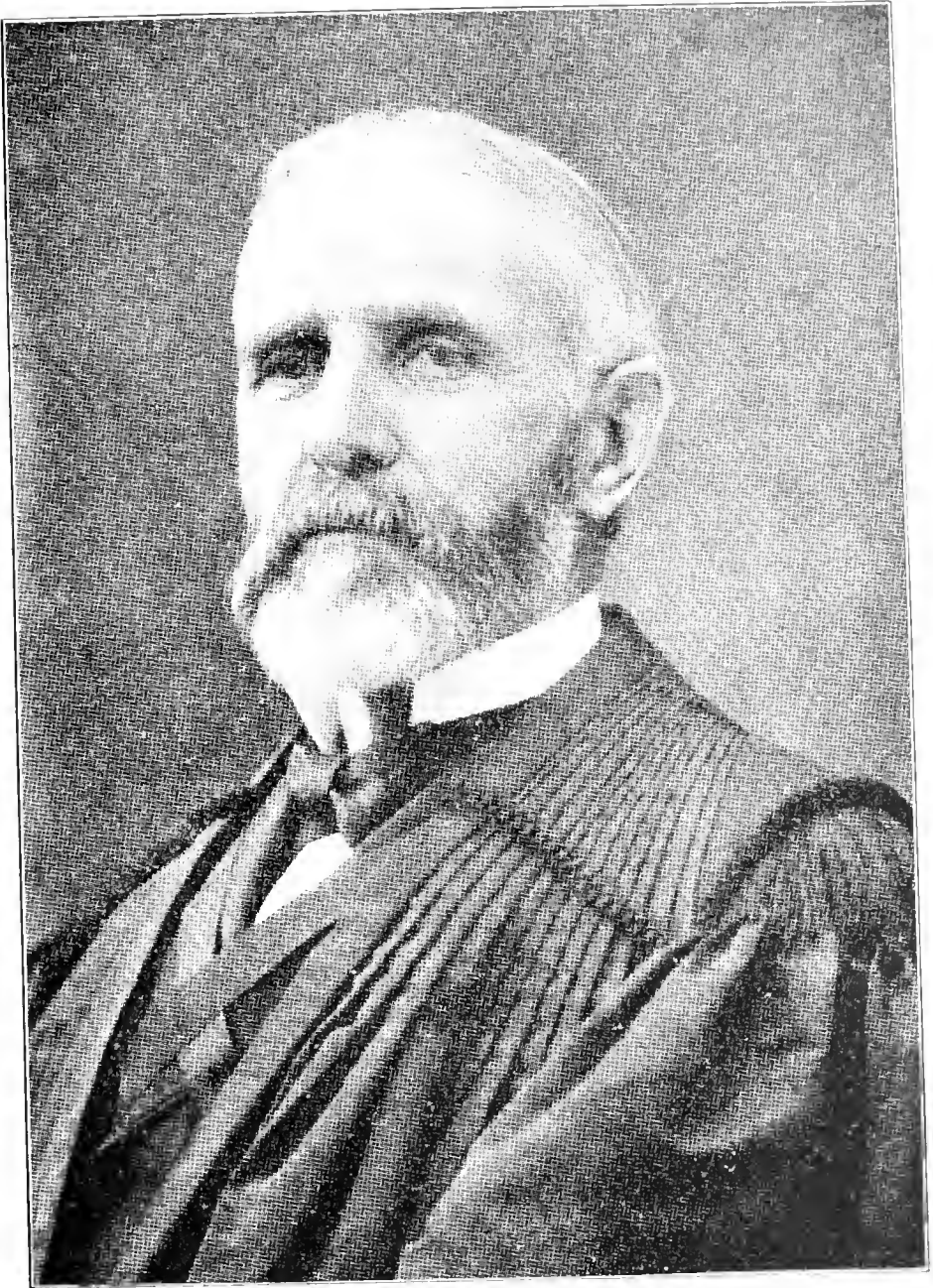
Frank P. Morison, the son of John and Eliza J. (Ford) Morison, was born in East Corinth, Maine, August 14, 1870, and has made that town his home during his life time. He is a large farmer and manufacturer of fertilizer, formerly for many years was a lumberman. He has held various town offices and was a member of the state legislature 1913-14 and 1917-18.

Married Linnie M. Ames, September 19, 1893. No children.



CHARLES S. DAVIS.

Born in Portland, Maine, 1788; Bowdoin College 1807; was one of the leading lawyers of Portland. He was prominent in the Northeastern Boundary controversy and was appointed by Governor Lincoln to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker. He was the author of several reports and articles on the Northeastern Boundary controversy. Died in Portland in 1865.



LUCILIUS A. EMERY.

Lucilius A. Emery of Ellsworth, Maine, was born in Carmel, Maine, July 27, 1840, the son of James S. and Eliza (Wing) Emery. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1861; studied law and in 1863 settled in Ellsworth; from 1869 to 1883 was a law partner of the late Senator Eugene Hale. City solicitor of Ellsworth; county attorney Hancock county 1867-71; state senator 1874-75 and 1881-82; attorney general of Maine 1876-79. In 1883 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and served as such until 1906. From 1906 to 1911 he was chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, retiring to private life in the latter year.

November 9, 1864, Judge Emery married Anne S. Crosby of Hampden. Mrs. Emery died in Ellsworth December 12, 1912. Children: Anne Crosby, born January 1, 1871, married Francis Greenleaf Allinro; Henry Crosby, born December 21, 1872.



JOHN HOLMES.

Born in Kingston, Mass., March 14, 1773; Brown University 1796; admitted to Bar 1799 and located in Aired, Maine; member of Congress 1817-20; U. S. Senator 1826-1827 and 1829-33; member of Maine House of Representatives 1835-38; U. S. attorney 1841 until his death which occurred in Portland July 7, 1843.



IRA G. HERSEY.

Ira G. Hersey, the present representative in Congress from the Fourth Maine District, was born in Hodgdon, Maine, March 31, 1858, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Hersey. He was educated in the public schools and at Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in 1880; representative to State Legislature 1909-12 and state senator from Aroostook county 1913-16; president of the Maine Senate 1915-16. He was elected to the sixty-fifth congress taking his seat March 4, 1917, and was re-elected as a member of the sixty-sixth, the present congress. On January 6, 1884, he was united in marriage with Annie Dillen.



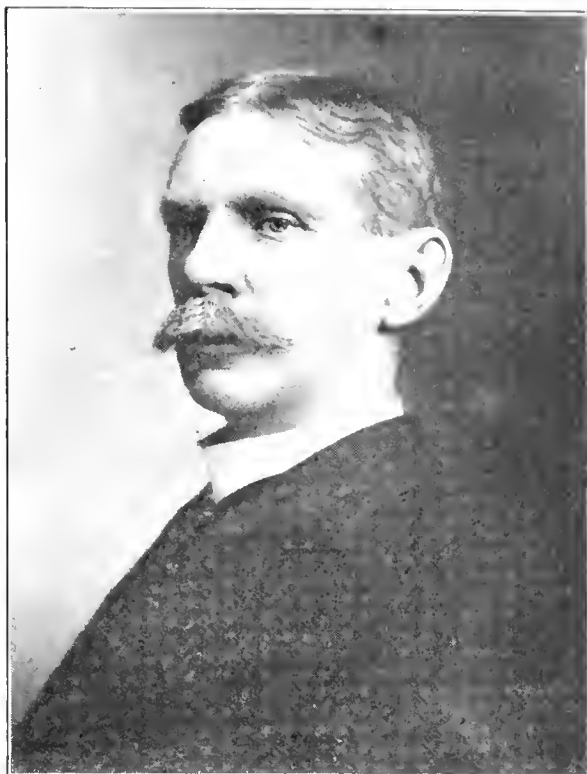
ALBION K. PARRIS.

Born Hebron, Maine, January 19, 1788; Dartmouth College 1806; admitted to Bar 1809; member of Massachusetts General Court 1813; state senator 1814; member of Congress 1815 to February 3, 1818 when he resigned; judge U. S. District Court 1818-20; governor of Maine 1822-27; U. S. Senator 1827 to August 26, 1828, when he resigned to accept appointment as judge of Maine Supreme Court serving until 1836; died in Portland, Maine, February 11, 1857.

DELMONT EMERSON.

Delmont Emerson of Island Falls, Maine, was born in that town April 20, 1864, the son of Martin L. and Belle (Carr) Emerson. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the lumber business. His parents moved to Island Falls a short time before Mr. Emerson was born and took up a farm in that then new country and Mr. Emerson was born in a log cabin in the town which, since his birth, has been his home. Representative to the Legislature 1911-14 and State Senator 1919-20.

He married, August 14, 1888, Myra Hall Morrison. Children: Madella, born June 10, 1895; Roswell Delmont, born August 28, 1897.



WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

William B. Kendall of Bowdoinham is a descendant of William Kendall of Fairfield, one of the signers of the constitution of the State of Maine. He was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, October 10, 1855, the son of James M. and Emily R. (Whitten) Kendall. Mr. Kendall is a fertilizer manufacturer and manager of the Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company. He was a member of the legislature of 1907. He has always been interested in educational matters and for eight years was chairman of the school board of his native town.

He married Ella C. Adams February 10, 1895.



FRANK E. GUERNSEY.

Frank E. Guernsey is a native of Dover, Maine, and the son of Edward H. and Hannah (Thompson) Guernsey. He was educated at Foxcroft Academy, East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Maine; Wesleyan Seminary, Kents' Hill, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1890; treasurer of Piscataquis County 1890-96; representative to state legislature 1897-1900; state senator 1903-04; elected as representative from the Fourth Maine District to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Llewellyn Powers and represented his district from December 7, 1908, to March 3, 1917. While in Congress he served on two important committees, viz.: Territories, and Banking and Currency. Mr. Guernsey is president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, Dover, Maine, and trustee of the Kineo Trust Company, also of that town.

He married, June 16, 1897, Josephine Frances Lyford of Vinalhaven. They have one child, Thompson L. Guernsey, born February 17, 1904.



ENOCH LINCOLN.

Born Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788; attended Harvard and Bowdoin Colleges; admitted to Bar 1811; settled in Fryeburg 1812; removed to Paris 1818; member of Congress 1818-1826; governor of Maine 1827 until his death which occurred October 8, 1829.

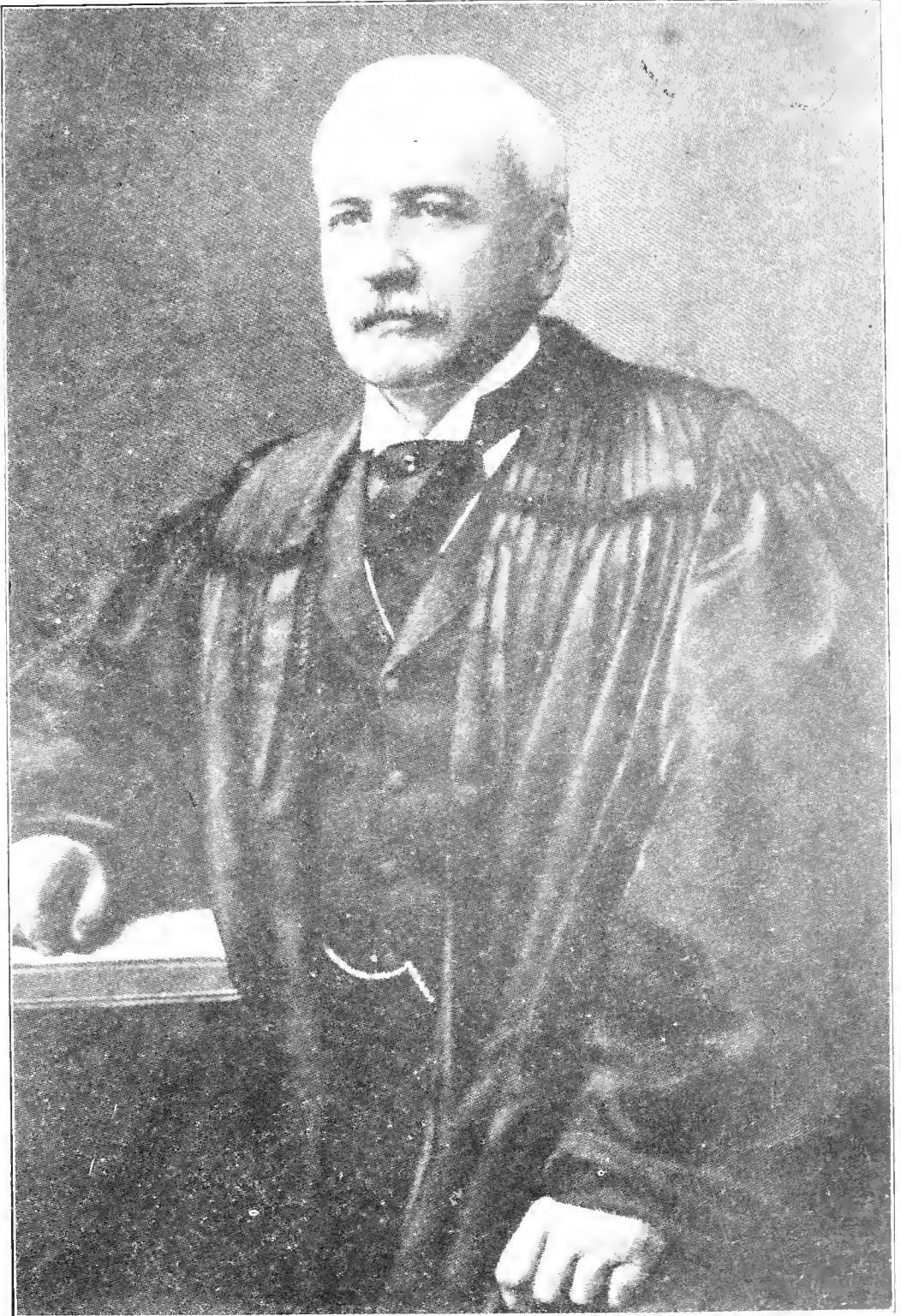


FORREST H. COLBY.

Son of Warren and Mary W. Colby, was born in Bingham, Maine, February 4, 1869. He received his education in the schools of his native town and for many years has been a prominent figure in the lumber industries of his county. He made a special study of forestry and is recognized as a leading authority upon that subject.

Mr. Colby was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1900-12 and of the Senate 1913-16. He was appointed Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine in February, 1917.

He married, April 28, 1891, Carrie Robinson. Children: Lena Mary Colby, born May 16, 1893; Florence H. Colby, born August 2, 1896.



JUDGE CLARENCE HALE.

Judge Clarence Hale was born in Turner, Maine, April 15, 1848, the youngest child of James Sullivan and Betsy (Staples) Hale. Graduated Bowdoin College 1869; admitted to the bar 1871 and located in Portland where he shortly acquired a large practice. Member state legislature 1883-86. He was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court in 1902, and has now served in that important position for eighteen years. On March 11, 1880, Judge Hale was united in marriage with Margaret Rollins of Portland, Maine. Their children are Katherine, born March 30, 1884, married, 1905, Philip G. Clifford; Robert, born November 29, 1889, unmarried.

Judge Hale is a member of the Maine Historical Society, is a keen student of Maine history and has written many valuable articles upon the subject.



ROBERT F. DUNTION.

Robert F. Duntion of Belfast, son of Horatio and Julia Ann Duntion, was born in Searsmont, Maine, November 24, 1848. Educated at the East Maine Conference Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Carlton College; admitted to the bar in 1872; several times mayor of Belfast; county attorney of Waldo county; member of the legislature 1907-08; state bank commissioner 1911-13.

Mr. Duntion married, June 5, 1878, Elizabeth Mabel Farrar. Children: Helen Duntion Gilchrest, March 31, 1879; Edith Duntion Cool, born March 22, 1882; Florence Elizabeth Duntion, born October 20, 1883; William Farrar Duntion, born October 6, 1886.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER.

Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine, the son of James P. and Mahetable C. (Procter) Baxter, was born in Portland, November 22, 1876. He received his education in the public schools of his native city; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1898 and from Harvard Law School in 1901, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1905-06, 1917-20, and of the State Senate 1909-10. Mr. Baxter has taken a prominent part in the movement for the conservation of the Maine water powers for the benefit of Maine residents. He is unmarried.





EDWARD KENT.

Born in Concord, N. H., January 8, 1802; Harvard College 1821; admitted to bar and located in Bangor, 1825; member Maine House of Representatives 1828-29; Governor of Maine 1838 and 1841. Justice Supreme Judicial Court 1859-1873. After his retirement from the Supreme bench practiced law in Bangor until his death which occurred May 19, 1877.



U. S. SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD.

Senator Fernald was born in West Pownal, Maine, April 26, 1858, the son of James H. and Betsey (Libby) Fernald. The senator states his business or profession is farmer and corn packer, and parenthetically, United States Senator. Senator Fernald held various town and county offices and in 1897-98 was a member of the Maine House of Representatives; State Senator 1899-02, and in 1909-10 was Governor of Maine. He became a member of the U. S. Senate in 1918.

In 1878 he married Annie A. Keene. Children: James H., born 1880; Mellie H., born 1884.



JUDGE BERTRAM L. SMITH.

Judge Bertram L. Smith of the Penobscot County Superior Court was born in Exeter, Maine, November 20, 1856, son of William and Rosina (Foss) Smith.

He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and until 1888 practiced in Bangor, Maine. In the latter year he removed to Patten, Maine, where he remained until his appointment as judge of the Superior Court in July, 1919. Judge Smith was county attorney of Penobscot County 1897-1904; a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1907-8 and 1913-15.

On October 16, 1879, he married Charlotte Louise Murch. Mrs. Smith died December 25, 1917. One child was born to them, Bertram L., Jr., born October 16, 1880, who died September 29, 1903.

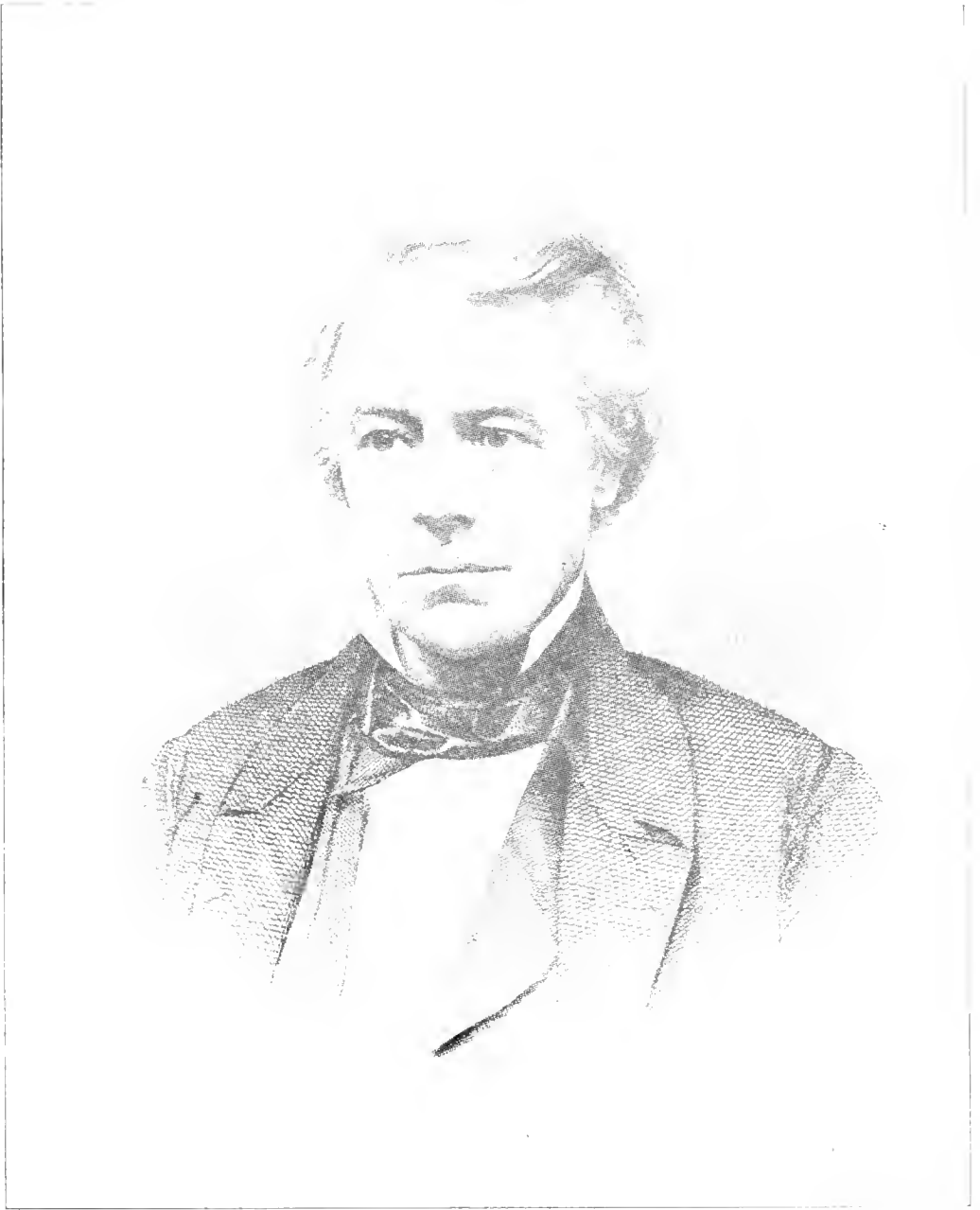


WILLIS ELLIS PARSONS.

Willis Ellis Parsons, a son of Levi and Lydia (Ellis) Parsons, was born in Sangerville, Maine, May 16, 1851; read law with Augustus G. Lebroke, and was admitted to Piscataquis bar in 1878 when a partnership was formed as Lebroke & Parsons, which continued until Mr. Parson's election as county attorney in 1884. He was county attorney of Piscataquis County 1885-90; member of the Maine House of Representatives 1895-96 and of the Senate 1897-98. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee and was presidential elector in 1912; for many years a trustee of Foxcroft Academy. From January, 1914, until February 14, 1918, he was one of the trustees of the State Hospitals and School for Feeble Minded, serving practically all of his term as president of the board. On February 14, 1918, he entered upon the duties of Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, being the first one to occupy that position after the abolishment of the old three men commission making the change to a single commissioner.

Mr. Parsons is a prominent Odd Fellow and has served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maine, also as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

He has acquired fame throughout the state as a political orator and public speaker.



GEORGE EVANS.

Born in Hallowell, Maine, January 12, 1797; Bowdoin College 1815; admitted to Bar 1818; member of Maine House and served as speaker 1829; member of Congress 1829-1841; U. S. Senator 1841-1847; attorney general of Maine 1850, 1854, 1856; died in Hallowell April 5, 1867.



MATTHEW CHURCHILL MORRILL.

Matthew Churchill Morrill of Gray, Maine, was born in Raymond, Maine, Nov. 5, 1842, son of William and Maria B. (Churchill) Morrill. He was a member of the Second Maine Cavalry and was mustered out of service December 6, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he settled in Gray and for the many years of his long life has followed the occupation of farmer and lumberman. He carved most all of his present large farm out of the virgin forest.

Mr. Morrill was a representative to the legislature 1903-1904 and State senator 1905-1908. He was the father of the bill to prohibit carrying old soldiers to the poorhouse; was prison inspector during Gov. Haines' administration. He has always been active in promoting the welfare of his town, county and state.

He married, Jan. 12, 1867, Mary Brown, b. May 17, 1842, d. Dec. 5, 1872. Of this marriage there were three children: Hugh P., b. Dec. 3, 1868, d. June 7, 1896; John, b. June 8, 1870, d. Aug. 30, 1872; Mary B., b. Oct. 9, 1872, d. Nov. 26, 1895.

He married second, Mary J. McConky, Jan. 17, 1874, b. Apr. 17, 1855. Children of second marriage: Ada E., b. Feb. 27, 1876, d. June 27, 1880; John W., b. July 7, 1878; George A., b. June 7, 1880; True C., b. July 23, 1881, d. Aug. 3, 1884; True C., b. May 3, 1884; Margarette E., b. May 29, 1895, d. Jan. 5, 1896.



PETER CHARLES KEEGAN.

Peter Charles Keegan, the son of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan, was born in Van Buren, Maine, May 13, 1850. He secured his education in such schools as this frontier country then afforded and completed his academic education at the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Keegan was admitted to the bar in 1869 and settled in his native town of Van Buren. He has served nine terms as a representative to the legislature. In 1907 he was appointed by Governor Cobb a member of the commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State Board of Charities and Corrections, and January 12, 1909, was appointed by President Roosevelt a member on the part of the United States of the St. John River Commission, serving until March 1, 1916, when the duties of the commission were completed.

Mr. Keegan is the author of the chapter on the History of the Catholic Church in Maine in the Catholic Encyclopedia published New York, 1910, pages 541-548.

On August 5, 1884, Peter Charles Keegan was united in marriage with Mary Sharkey of Fredrickton, New Brunswick. They have no children.

**LEON G. C. BROWN.**

Leon Gilman Carleton Brown of Milo, was born in Medford, Maine, May 27, 1881, the son of William E. and Florence A. (Sawtelle) Brown. Mr. Brown received his legal training at the University of Maine Law School, and after his admission to the bar located in Milo where he has been prominent in the municipal affairs of the town. He has been town clerk of Milo since 1906; was county attorney of Piscataquis county 1911-12, and was a member of the Inland Fish and Game Commission 1916-18. Mr. Brown is prominent in the Democratic councils of the state and is the present Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fourth District.

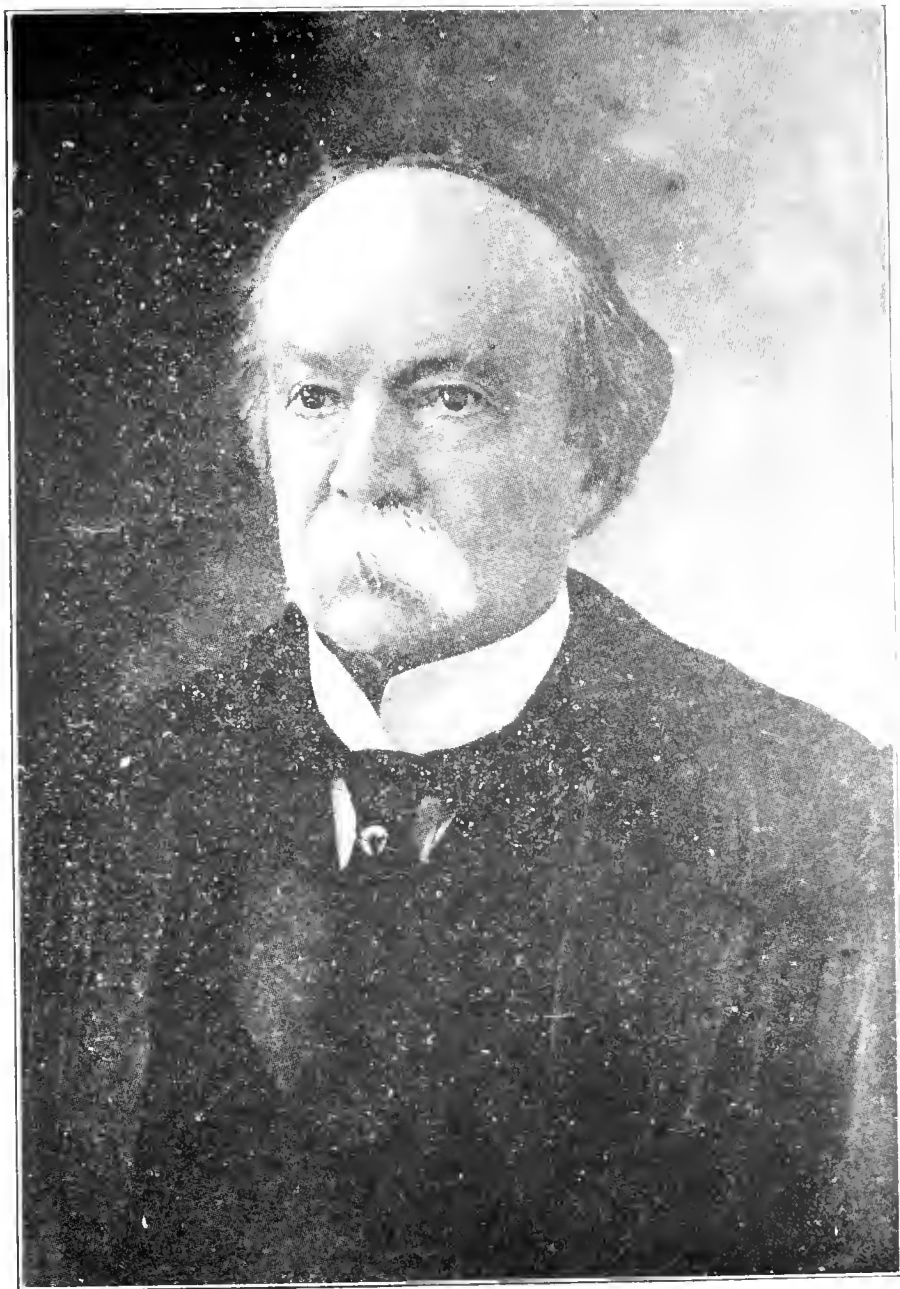
He married, August 3, 1907, Rose E. Holbrook. One child has been born to them, Annetta Ruth, May 10, 1908, who died July 12, 1909.

PATRICK THERRIAULT.

Patrick Therriault of Grand Isle, Maine, was born in that town April 18, 1875, the son of Isidore Therriault and Philomene Daigle. He was educated at the Madawaska Training School and Van Buren College. By occupation Mr. Therriault is a merchant. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1905-06 and of the Senate 1907-10. He has been County Commissioner of Aroostook county since 1911.

He married, August 7, 1897, Zelig Morneault. Children: Edmond, born January 21, 1899; Alma, born March 19, 1904.





WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE.

Former Chief Justice Whitehouse was born in Vassalborough, Maine, April 9, 1842, the son of John R. and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse.

He was graduated from Colby College 1863; was admitted to Kennebec County bar in 1865, and in December, 1866, located in Augusta, Maine. For seven years he was county attorney of Kennebec county, and for twelve years judge of the Kennebec Superior Court. In 1890 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court which position he held until 1914 when he was elevated to Chief Justice. He retired from the court in 1916, since which time he has practiced as a counselor-at-law.

Chief Justice Whitehouse married, June 24, 1869, Evelyn M. Treat of Frankfort, Maine. Their only child is Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, born March 27, 1870, a leading member of the Maine bar.



JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Born Saco, Maine, January 30, 1797; admitted to Bar 1826; reporter of decisions 1832-1835; member of Congress 1835-39; Governor of Maine 1839-43; U. S. Senator 1843 until his death which occurred in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1847.



WILLIAM B. BERRY.

William B. Berry of Gardiner, Maine, is a direct descendant of Lieut. Samuel Berry, whose daughter Lydia was the first white girl born in Gardiner. He was born December 23, 1866, on his father's ship "Washington" off Cape Horn. His parents were Capt. Arthur C. and Charlotte Lambert Berry.

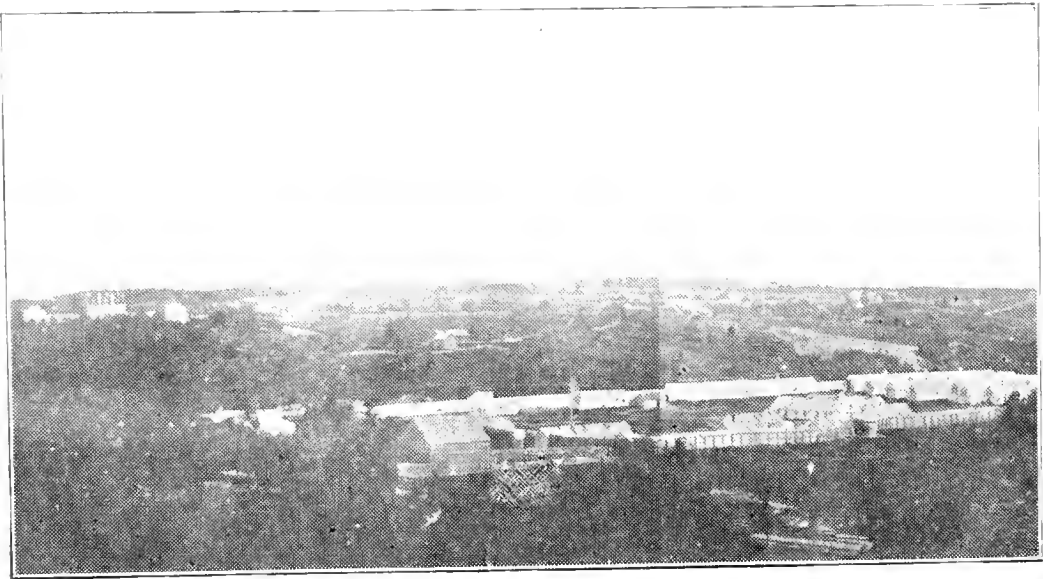
Mr. Berry is a prominent Maine business man. He organized the Augusta, Gardiner and Boothbay Steamboat Company and made a success of the Augusta and Bath Steamboat Company. He also organized the Berry-Clark Company of Portland, and is at present sales manager for the American Soda Fountain Company of Boston, Massachusetts, for Maine, the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. On June 7, 1886, he was united in marriage with Alice L. Maxey. Children: Doris M., born July 30, 1887; Gladys M., born September 20, 1889; William C., born May 30, 1909. Mr. Berry is vice president of the Maine society, S. A. R.



FREEMAN D. DEARTH.

Freeman D. Dearth of Dexter, Maine, was born in Sangerville, Maine, April 16, 1861, the son of Freeman D. and Mary B. Dearth. He was graduated from Foxcroft Academy 1881, Maine Central Institute 1883, Bowdoin College, 1887. Read law and located in Dexter. Has been judge of Dexter Municipal Court and was postmaster of Dexter; representative to the Legislature 1917-18, and State Senator 1919-20, and was recently appointed Reporter of Decisions. Unmarried.

(To be continued.)



Camp of the Second Maine Cavalry, Augusta, Maine. This regiment was quartered here from the fall of 1863 until March, 1864. Formerly the old State Fair grounds.

(Contributed by Mathew C. Morrill.)

Maine Centennial Documentary Items

The following official documents are true copies of records of the State of Maine in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta.

BOSTON, March 2, 1820.

SIR:

As several Gentlemen from the District of Maine, members of the Legislature, were desirous that the Proclamations to observe a day for public Fasting and Prayer, in April next, should be sent to the several religious societies there, as formerly, they will be forwarded to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the District. For should Congress give consent to the Separation of Maine before that time, a distinct government will not be organized. And it is presumed, that the good people in that District will be disposed to unite with their brethren in this part of the State, in fervent and humble supplications to the Almighty, for his favor upon the various interests and concerns of the whole *ancient* Commonwealth.

I am, with sentiments of esteem

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secy. of Comth.

Ashur Ware, Esq.,
Secretary pro tem
of the State of Maine

BATH, October 13th, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

The enclosed Proclamation I wish you to have printed on good paper, and in a way that will be creditable to us, you will direct to all the Clergimen you can ascertain, where they cannot be ascertained, I think it will be well to forward to the selectmen of the Towns, or the assessors of Plantations for their use—the Clerk and I am inclined to think you will circulate them as well as any way through the Post Office, taking care to pay the postage, which would be a greivous thing to a Clergiman. ———

Should you adopt this mode, notice in the argus, to the Post Masters would be well to aid in having them forwarded to persons in Towns where there is no office. ———

I expect to leave the last of this week for the County of Somerset to be absent a short time, say 10 or 12 days. ———

Respectfully your

Humble Servant,

Ashur Ware, Esq.

WILLIAM KING.

Governor King's First Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

Whereas, it is the duty of rational beings to acknowledge the wisdom of the Creator, and the beneficence of his Providence; it is therefore no less the dictate of reason than piety to worship that Supreme Power and perfect Goodness, which ordains in wisdom the diversified conditions of men. Yet more emphatically it is the duty of a people in whose condition, like that of the citizens of the State, a benevolent Providence has been pleased to grant so many favors, with so few of the evils, which usually fall to the lot of man, publicly and unitedly to acknowledge, by every expression of grateful veneration, the mercies of that Being, who has distinguished them by such peculiar and signal favors.

I therefore, William King, by the advise of the Council, and in conformity with the usage of our ancestors, who have left us so many examples of mortal wisdom and rational piety, do appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, to be observed by the good citizens of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise; and I do exhort them to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in devout ascriptions of praise to that Providence which has signalized them by so many favors;—That we are blessed with a system of government, founded on the natural rights of man, and wisely adopted to maintain the peace and order of society, to preserve our liberties, to promote the general happiness and to diffuse the advantages of education and useful knowledge among all ranks of people.

That with the inestimable blessings of a pure and holy faith, we enjoy the advantages of religious freedom and universal toleration; and the various religious sects divide from each other in their speculation abstruse points of theology, uncontrolled by any power but that to which they all owe obedience, all may unite under the great moral precepts of religion, in the harmony of Christian love! That while we see other nations involved in alarming confusion, and divided into acrimonious factions by the domestic dissensions of their rulers, or struggling with generous devotion to repair the mischief of a long period of hereditary misrule, or reclaiming with violence the rights, which had been by violence usurped, and laying the foundation of civil liberty and

national prosperity, in the tears and blood of the brave and the good, we behold in this country a people prosperous in their industry and happy under rulers of their choice, and laws of their own making, and in the midst of present tranquility, gladden with a prospect of a lengthened period of happiness and repose.

That while other nations, and some of our sister states, have been during the present year, visited with distressing and desolating sickness, to the people of this state it has been a season of general health; That the treasures of the great deep have rewarded the diligence of our fishermen; that commerce, left free to the enterprise of our merchants, and wisely regulated as it relates to foreign nations, has been prosecuted with increasing success; and that the labors of the husbandman have by a fruitful and salubrious season, been crowned with plenty.

And while our grateful recollections on the undeserved mercies which we have received, may we not forget that all human virtue, like all human happiness, is imperfect; may we humble ourselves before the perfections of that Being, whom we have so often offended, and with praise for his manifold kindnesses, join our fervent supplications that we may in the future so live as to be more worthy of his favor; and that by uniting to the virtues of good citizens of this State may continue to bring down on themselves the blessings of that Providence which has hitherto distinguished them among the nations of the world by such peculiar mercies.

Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and in the forty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM KING.

By the Governor,

Ashur Ware, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, NOV. 24, 1820.

Hon. William Pitt Preble,

SIR:—I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, that you, with the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice, and Hon. Nathan Weston, Junior, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have been duly appointed a Board of Jurispru-

dence, under Resolve of the Legislature passed the 15th day of June last.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.,

Your most obedient servant,

ASHUR WARE.

(From an editorial in the *Eastern Argus* of March 14, 1820.)

* * * Maine is at last admitted into the Union; and from and after the fifteenth day of this month takes her rank as a Free Sovereign and Independent State. The die is cast; the question is settled; and another glory is added to the star spangled banner. The long delayed hopes of the people are at last gratified. Maine has now the essential attribute of a free state, the power to manage her own affairs in her own way, without control, let, or hindrance from any one. In the overflowing of joy on finding that it is so, perhaps we are not disposed to examine so critically as we ought into the means by which this glorious and happy result has been effected. At least we will not affect to regret that Missouri is admitted with precisely the same rights as we have always claimed, and which are at last conceded; the right of managing her own concerns in her own way.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, 6 March, 1827.

Hon. Joel Wellington, Albion:

SIR:—I am directed by the Executive to notify you that you have this day been appointed by the Governor, with advice of Council, the Agent in behalf of this State, for the purpose of laying out a road, to begin near the Penobscot river, and at the Matanawcook, where it will unite with the road from Sunkhaze to said Matanawcook, and to extend from thence to Houlton Plantation, under the Resolve, entitled "Resolve for locating a road from Matanawcook to Houlton," passed the seventeenth day of February last, a copy of which Resolve is hereunto annexed: And you are hereby authorized, by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the Resolve aforesaid to select the most suitable route, between the points aforesaid, for the location of the road aforesaid, and, when you shall have completed the laying out thereof, you will return a plan of the same to the Land

Office of this State, and present your account of expenses therein to the Governor and Council for allowance.

I have the honor to be etc.,

A. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, February 18, 1828.

Mrs. John Baker, Madawaska, Maine:

MADAM:—The Resolve, a copy of which is annexed, having been passed by the legislature, I am authorized by the Council to inform you, that any supplies which may be necessary for the support of your family during the imprisonment of your husband Mr. John Baker, at Frederickton, on the grounds on which he is at present detained will be paid out of the Treasury of this State. The accounts must be furnished with a proper authentication of their correctness, and satisfactory testimony of the propriety and necessity of the supplies. A direction to the Secretary of State of any communication you may wish to make will probably ensure its safe direction.

I am Madam, very respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

A. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

In 1902 a large and excellent public fountain was erected in the village of the historic town of Fryeburg, Maine. It is a memorial fountain, and the following inscription appears upon a granite shaft, telling its own story:

In memory of John Stevens, an early settler in this town, who spent the winter here in 1762-3. Erected by his great grandson, Henry Pierce of San Francisco, California, 1902.

The fountain stands in the center of the village, on the south side of Main street, at the head of Portland street.

The memorial is made of white Hallowell granite, resting upon a base seven to eight feet square and two feet thick. On the base rests four large pieces of granite, three for bowls for animals and one with faucet and cup for the people. The entire structure is 18 feet high. It weighs nearly 30 tons.

Bishop Fenwick to Gov. Lincoln

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1827.

His Excellency, Enoch Lincoln, Governor of the State of Maine:

SIR:—I have been anxious this some time past to communicate to your Excellency my views respecting the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribe of Indians. Standing as I do in relation to them and bound by my sacred office to do every thing in my power to promote their temporal as well as spiritual welfare, I have, ever since my arrival in Boston turned my thoughts to that matter. Hitherto several obstacles interposed—among these was the want of clergymen to supply the different congregations under my charge; and especially of such a one as would suit in every respect an Indian Mission. But happily I have now one ready who is every way calculated for this important work, and who, I trust, after a proper trial will be found to give the fullest satisfaction, not only to the Indians but to the State at large. As I wished, before I took any decisive step in the business, to see the ground, to become acquainted with the Indians, their character, names, habits, present mode of life, etc., as well as to examine what previous arrangements it might be proper to make in order that the plan I should propose to be adopted by the pastor, to be stationed among them, might be attended by every success, I, in the course of last summer, paid a visit to them. The following is the result of my observation and I submit it to your Excellency in the hope that the Government will approve of the measures I am about to adopt, and approving will assist and co-operate with me in my endeavor to render the two Tribes of Indians mentioned above, consisting of eight hundred souls, good Christians, a sober and industrious class of people and an intelligent and useful portion of the Commonwealth.

I have observed when among them a strong and deep rooted attachment to their religion. This attachment pervades each and every individual of the two Tribes. Accordingly the first thing I propose to do is to send this next spring a proper Pastor among them, who shall be a native of this country, who shall reside among them and who shall devote the whole of his time to their instruction and care.

The next thing I propose is that this Pastor shall immediately open a school for the instruction of the Indian youth of both sexes, in English reading and writing and in Arithmetic, shall superintend this school in person and devote the chief part of his time to it.

Thirdly, he shall use his best endeavors to inspire a love of Agriculture—to encourage and promote it by every means in his power—to encourage the building of proper and more convenient houses—the rearing of sheep, cattle, poultry, etc., and in process of time, and as soon as proper arrangements can be made for the purpose, to encourage the women to card, to spin, to weave and make their own clothing and that of their children.

Thus an attempt will be made to better the condition of that interesting though long neglected class of people, which I pledge myself to follow up as far as my own exertions, influence and even pecuniary resources will allow; and which from the observations I have made respecting their character, etc., if Government will only second it, I am confident will be attended with the most happy success.

I beg leave farther to represent to your Excellency, that there is no school house at present erected at the chief place of residence of the Penobscot tribe—nor have they a church fit for divine worship either at Penobscot or Pleasant Point; the church, however, at this last place, with some repairs, may soon be rendered serviceable. It will advance the object materially if Government will give directions to have these buildings put up or repaired as the case may require. In the hope that during the approaching session of the Legislature something will be done for these unhappy people, worthy of the State in which they reside,

I remain with sentiments of the highest veneration and esteem,

Your Excellency's Obt. Servt.,

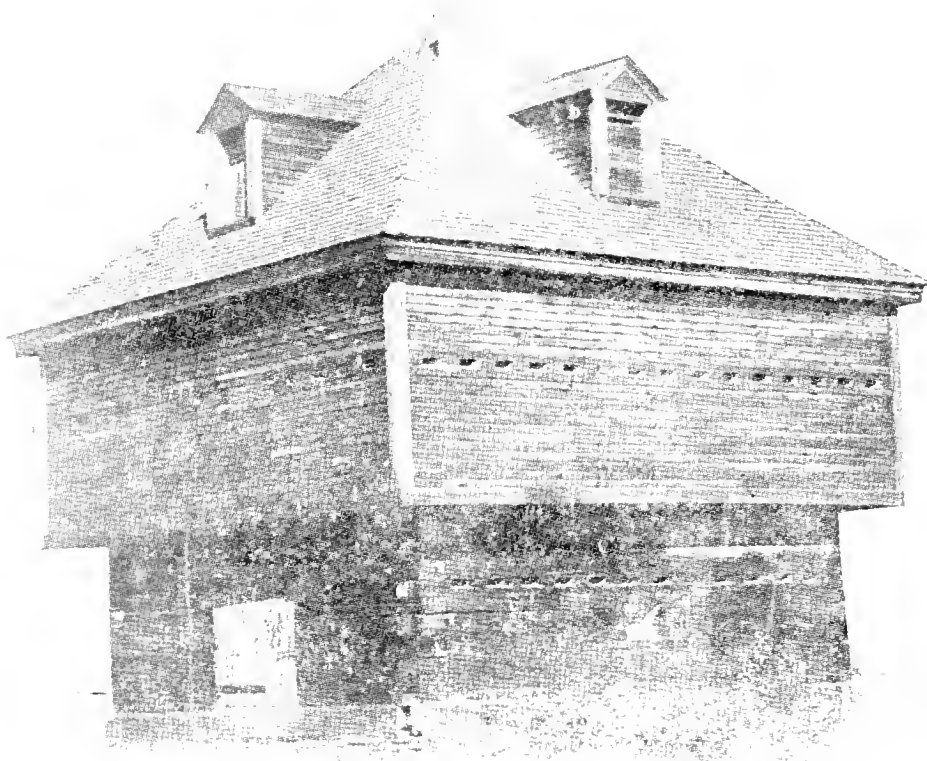
B. FENWICK, B'p of B'n.

(Secretary of State Records)

Relating to the Aroostook Military Road

(Contributed by ANNA BARNES, Librarian of the Cary Public Library,
Houlton, Me.)

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry B. Black of Everett, Mass., formerly a resident of Houlton, we have recently come into possession of a letter to Joseph Houlton, Esq., reading as follows:



Fort Kent at Fort Kent, Maine.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31, 1828.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of informing you that a bill has this day passed the Senate for making a Military Road from the mouth of the Mattawampkeag to Mars Hill, and authorizing the President to cause the United States Troops that are to be stationed on that frontier to be employed thereon.

The bill also appropriates fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in making the road.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ALBION K. PARRIS.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE
THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE
GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW
AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the last issue of the Journal there has been a considerable increase in the cost of everything used by the printer in making this magazine.

Just what course to pursue under the present conditions is quite a problem with the publisher.

One thing is a positive fact, however, we must raise the subscription price or reduce the number of its pages. We shall pursue the latter course for the remainder of the current volume.

The text of the next three or four numbers cannot exceed 46 pages.

We regret being obliged to do this but regard it as more desirable than increasing the rates.

By reason of this situation we have been compelled to omit from this centennial number several valuable articles. These will, however appear, during the present volume. Among such are the New York address of Judge Clarence Hale on the State of Maine; a sketch of the Berry family of Gardiner; a history of the Blaine Mansion by Norman L. Bassett, etc.

When Maine became a state she possessed such an immense area of wild land and much of it was covered with, what was even then, valuable timber, that the office of Land Agent was one of the most important of all the state offices.

Before this office was established by law, in 1824, under an act to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands, the governor and council were empowered to appoint and commission an Agent to superintend and arrange the sale and settlement of these lands.

James Irish was appointed such an agent and is frequently called the "first land agent of Maine."

The Land Office was not organized until 1828. That year under an act to promote the settlement of public lands, the office was established, and Daniel Rose was appointed the first Land Agent by Gov. Lincoln.

The Journal has in its files several articles of value to genealogists which we are obliged to omit in this issue, but they will appear in the next and succeeding numbers.

The following are some of them: Franklin Pierce and the State of Maine, Chas. E. Waterman; Ancestry of the Stewarts, A. W. Stewart; Berry Genealogy, W. B. Berry; Rev. Richard Gibson, R. W. Wormwood; The Cleveland Family, Frank B. Miller; Continuation of the Revolutionary Pensions, Flagg; Monson Records, Prof. Mathews.

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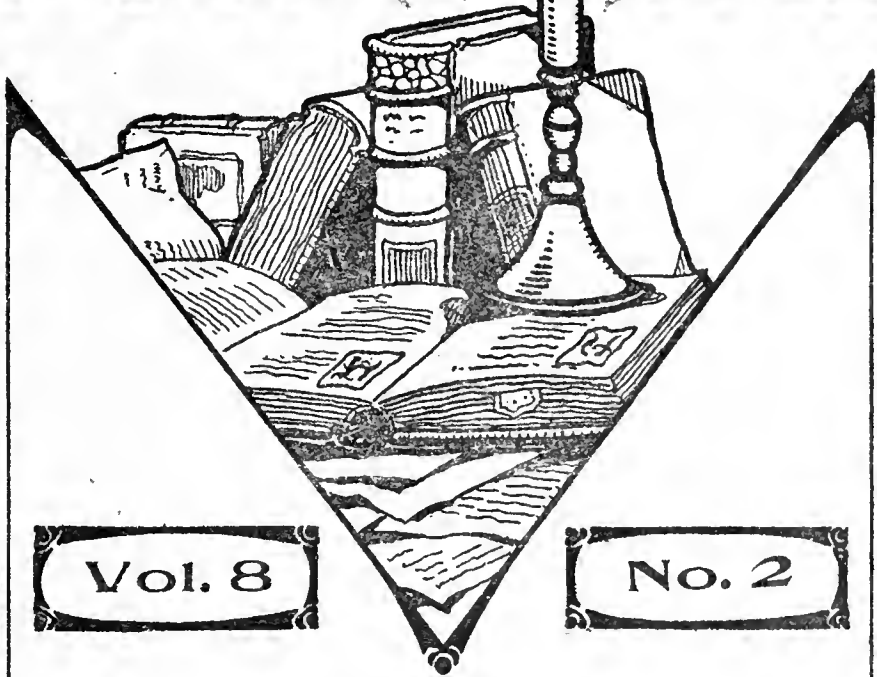
Norombega
The Simmons Family

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 8

No. 2

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1920

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
DOVER, ME.



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MAINE INLAND SCENERY



On the Allagash Trip

Contributed by Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

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54 YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.
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 (Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)
CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE



LOUIS ANNANCE

LOUIS ANNANCE.

Louis Annance was for more than thirty years a famous character around Moosehead Lake in Piscataquis County, Maine. At one period of his life he was a chief of the once powerful St. Francis tribe of Indians. He was born August 25, 1794, where is now the town of St. Francis, county of Yamaska, in the Province of Quebec. He received a Catholic tuition from the Jesuits in his neighborhood, who subsequently procured his admission to a school in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was prepared for a college course; but as he was about to enter college, the war of 1812 was declared, and he was summoned to his home in Canada to serve with his tribe under the British government. He was engaged in that war three years. His brother Noel had command of all the Indian forces during that war and both were noted for their bravery and daring in battle. He died at his home in Greenville, Maine, December 15, 1875.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

AUG., SEPT., OCT. 1920

No. 2

Norombega

(By the Editor.)

Possibly there is no American place-name that has been so much of a mystery as has Norombega, anciently spelled Norumbega.

The writer has sometimes referred to it as "the will-of-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history: a fascinating tale rarely explained, never real, yet always existing," which view, however, may itself properly be regarded as too fanciful and astray from established historical facts.

But where, when and what was Norombega?

Nearly all of the early and most of the more recent writers have agreed that its locality, according to the cartography of the ancient voyagers, was somewhere in the Penobscot region in what is now the State of Maine.

It is generally conceded to be an Algonquin word but there is confusion as to when it first appeared on the earliest maps and charts of North America. There is some evidence that it was as early as John Cabot's voyage in 1497. It appears with frequency in the work of the voyagers of the sixteenth century—such as Gasper and Miguel, Ward, Ashurst, Hugh Elliot, Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and others.

Some have attempted to prove that its location was on the Massachusetts coast, and other localities have been suggested.

The University Press of Cambridge (1886), published a brochure upon the subject, which was a letter by Eben Norton Horsford, addressed to Chief Justice Daly, president of the American Geological Society, entitled "John Cabot's Landfall in 1497 and the site of Norumbega." It is an elaborate discussion of the question of location, accompanied by several maps and plans. His "conclusions" are as follows:

I submit:

1st. That the site of the Landfall of John Cabot in 1497 has been determined to be Salem Neck, in $43^{\circ} 32'$ north latitude; the Norum (Neck, to one standing on it) of the Norumbega of Cabot, and Nahum of the Nahumbeak of Ogilby and Smith. The first land seen may have been Cape Ann, or possibly the mountain, Azamenticus.

2. That the town of Norumbega, on the river of Norumbegue of Allefouet, the Norumbega visible by Ingram, and the fort of Norumbegue and the village of Agoney of Thevet, were on the Charles river between Riverside and Waltham, at the mouth of Stony Brook, in latitude $42^{\circ} 21'$ north.

3d. That John Cabot preceded Columbus in the discovery of America.

The Rev. Dr. DeCosta, an eminent worker in the field of American historical research, and other writers equally as authoritative, have been convinced that it was somewhere in the Penobscot river and bay country.

There has also been some interesting speculation among learned researchers and cartographers as to what was the original Indian meaning of the word; whether it was the name of a locality in the sense of a district or settlement, or whether it was intended to describe a place similar to a town, village or city.

The story of Norumbega, nearly four hundred years old, has had a curious and devious course in its passage through the pages of history, fable, poetry and romance. "Men who go down to the sea in ships" and adventurers of many sorts and from various ports followed for quite a period of time the rays of this new world rainbow. Champlain searched for it and found a coast of grandeur skirting a trackless wilderness, the magnificent work of nature and not of men. He beheld no "golden city with walls of pearls," no "houses with pillars of silver." Instead were the squalid huts of savages in a primeval forest. Yet the bewildering tales of the city of Norumbega constituted the greatest project of American publicity that has ever been known. It surpassed by far the frenzy of the Mississippi Bubble. That it was perhaps entirely unintentional and purely accidental, is only one of its amazing features.

For a long time it fascinated the European mind, and its fame encouraged the most venturesome and fearless to engage in hazardous enterprises in the unknown and mysterious western country. And these hardy and bold explorers, missionaries and adventurers came to these shores at an opportune time when the advancement of civilization required them to be here and prepare the way for the occupation of New England.

Undoubtedly the wild and exaggerated description of Norombega, widely circulated in England and France, added stimulus to the rivalry in colonization in these countries.

The real story of Norombega begins at the seaport of Cardiff on the coast of Wales, in the year 1567. At this time Cardiff was a base for the operations of pirates and slave traders.

The most daring and famous one among them was Captain John Hawkins, later becoming a British admiral during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. She knighted him for his valor and distinguished services against the Spaniards. He is known in later history as Sir John Hawkins. His son, Sir Richard, was also a naval commander and a writer of some note. Sir John was, when only a captain, a pioneer in the business of stealing black savages in Africa and selling them to white Christians in Europe. So far as is known, he never withdrew from or renounced the slave trade. Elizabeth sanctioned it and it became England's national policy. Sir John's coat of arms bore a half-length figure of a negro child bound with cords.¹

During October of this year (1567) Captain Hawkins fitted out at Cardiff five ships and sailed to the coast of Guinea. There he loaded his vessels with human beings and sailed for Spanish America. At de la Hacha he sold out his cargo, and on his way home entered the harbor of St. John d'Ulloa, where, while at anchor he was attacked by hostile Spaniards and lost four ships. With the remaining vessel he escaped in a disabled condition and put to sea, September 3, 1568. October 8, his men suffering from wounds and lack of food, he put into Tampico river, on the bay of Mexico in latitude 23° 30' north.

There he held a conference with his men and it was decided to separate the crew into two companies, one of which should remain and subsist as best it could, while the other proceeded to England, Hawkins promising to return the next year and take them off. It is evident that all agreed to this, but some who remained regretted it before the others had departed. How many perished, or what their fate was, is not a part of this story, neither is it well known.

(¹) DeCOSTA, in *Mag. of Hist.*, vol. v, p. 168.

Among those who were left behind were David (or Davy) Ingram, a man named Twid or Twide and another named Browne. These three traveled in a northerly direction on foot and by canoe, subsisting on fish and game, the fruits of the country and what food could be obtained from the Indians, who were kindly disposed and hospitable.

During a large part of the sixteenth century there was discouragement, both in England and in France, regarding the discovery of any place in the northern part of America attractive to colonists. There had been so many failures that many were adopting the opinion of Peter Martyr to the effect that "they that seek riches must not go to the frozen north."² A few, however, like Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the Earl of Warwick and others, continued to hold an adverse opinion.

About 1575 the interest in Norumbega and other points on the northern coast had revived to such an extent that renewed efforts were made to obtain all possible information regarding that country. This could be secured only by interviewing voyagers, pirates, slave traders and adventurers.

The government appointed a commission of inquiry for the ostensible purpose of inquiring into piracy, which sat at Cardiff April 3, 1577. It would seem, however, from the interrogatories propounded, that its principal object was to obtain facts to be used in colonization enterprises. Of course the records are obscure, but this is quite probable from what have been rescued from oblivion and published.

Among the witnesses examined was David Ingram. His deposition was published in full by DeCosta in a pamphlet entitled "Ancient Norumbega or the Voyages of Simon Ferdinando and John Walker to the Penobscot River 1579-1580," printed by Joel Munsell's Sons., Albany, 1890. This was the beginning of the excitement in England regarding Norumbega. He testified that he traveled

in those countries from beyond Terra Florida extending towards Cape Britton about xi monethes in those countries wch lye towards the North of the River Maia (May) in which time he traivled * * * by land 2,000 miles at least, and never continued in any one place above 3 or 4 daies saving only at the city of Balma.

(²) Baxter, in Tercentenary of Martin Pring's first voyage. (1903).

To the question "whether the country be fruitful, and what kind of fruits there be," the answer is recorded that he "confessed," or, as it would be written today, he "deposed:"

yt is exceedinge fruitful and that there is a tree as he called it a plum tree, wch of the leaves thereof bing prssd will yealde a very excellent lycor as pleasant to drinke and as good, as any kinde of winne.

He saw

a Beast in all points like unto a horse, saving he had two longe tusks, of wch beast he was put in great danger of his lyfe, but he escaped by clyminge a tree.

As to "what kind of people there be, and how they be apparelled,"

He hath confessed yt farre into the land there be many people, and that he sawe a town half a mile longe, and hath many streets farr broader than any streat in London. Further yt the men goes naked savinge only the myddell part of them covered with skynns of beasts and wth leaves. And that generllye all men weare about there armes dyvers hoopes of gold and sylver wch are of good thickness and lykewyse they weare the lyke about the smale of there leggs wch hoopes are garnished with pearle dyvers of them as bigge as ones thume. That the womenne of the countrie gooe wth slats of gold over there body much lyke unto armor about the middest of there bodys they weare leafes, whath growinge there one very longe much lyke unto heare. and lykewise about there armes and the smale of there leggs they weare hoopes of gold and sylver garnyshed wth fayer pearle.

As to "what kind of buildings and houses they have in that country:"

He confessed yt they buyld there howses round lyke a Dovehouse and hath in lyke manner a tower on the topps of there howses and that there be many pillars that upholdeth many things of gold and sylver very mas-ye and great and lykewyse pyllers of Crystall.

At the bottom of this testimony appear the following words:
Divers other matters of great impotaunce he hath confessed (yf they be true) which he sayeth that upon his lyfe he offereth to goe to the place, approve the same true

(Endorsed

abt 1584

Questions demanded of David Ingram concerning his knowledge of a discovery.

Subsequently this was followed by what writers have called "a larger statement," and what some have termed the "Relation of David Ingram." Under just what circumstances this was produced, is not entirely clear. It is reasonable to assume that his testimony aroused so much interest that a further and more elaborate account of it was demanded. The original of this may be found in the Magazine of American History, vol. 9, page 200. In this he gives no new "facts" other than appeared in his deposition, but enlarges upon the details and makes a more wonderful and attractive story.

It had a wide circulation in England and throughout Europe, and as has already been suggested, it is evident that later it had a potent influence in encouraging emigration to both the New England and the New France of America.

Near the close of this unique document appears the following:

After long travell the aforesaide David Ingram with his two companions, Browne and Twid, came to the head of a river called Guida (Garinda) which is 60 leagues west from Cape Britton wher they understode by the people of that Countrie of the arrival of a christian whereupon they made ther repairs to the sea side and then found a Frenche Captaine named Mons. Champaigne who tooke them into his shipp and brought them unto New Haven and from thence they weare transported into England, Anno dni 1569.

The sources of information upon this subject, used by DeCosta and other writers, are found in the works of Hakluyt, Purchas, and in some of the early volumes of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

This subject has interested a multitude of writers who have delved in the lore of early New England and the beginnings of Maine. In "Maine My State" published by the Maine Writers' Research Club in 1919, one of its most interesting articles is "The Lost City of Norumbega," by Emmie Bailey Whitney.

A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts

DESCENDENTS OF MOSES SIMMONS (MOSES SYMONSON). "FORTUNE," 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 198.)

4

Nathaniel Simmons was in Waldoboro, Me., when the General Court of Mass. passed an act of incorporation for the town of Waldoboro on June 29, 1773. On the 21 Sept., 1773, at the log meeting house at meeting house cove, the first town meeting of the town of Waldoboro was held. Waterman Thomas was elected moderator and a few other officers were also elected, then the meeting was adjourned to meet next day at ten o'clock. At this meeting Nathaniel Simmons was elected Sealer of Weights and

4

Measures. Nathaniel also served the town of Waldoboro, Me., as one of its selectmen for the years 1775, 1776, 1777 and 1782.

At Duxbury, Mass., on Oct. 23rd, 1767, Nathaniel Simmons, Gamaliel Bradford, E. Fish, Peleg Wadsworth, Judah Delano and Thomas Weston were called upon to give advice relative to a dispute over the will of John Soule. I also find several records of Nathaniel Simmons aiding in settling estates.

4

4

The children of Nathaniel and Mercy Simmons were all born in Duxbury, Mass., and were:

5

Mary Simmons born June 19, 1742; m. John Hunt, Jr., Apr. 29, 1764.

5

* Joseph Simmons born Sept. 19, 1744; m. Eliz. Chamberlain Dec. 4, 1770.

5

* Zebedee Simmons Bp. Aug. 10, 1746; m. Mary Waterman.

5

Sarah Simmons Bp. Aug. 26, 1750.

5

Dorothy Simmons Bp. May, 1753; m. John Winslow.

5

Rachel Simmons at Waldoboro, Me., died Dec. 2, 1788, aged 25 yrs., 2 mo., 4 da.

5

* Stephen Simmons, m. Betsey ———

The will of Nathaniel Simmons follows:

Lincoln County Probate Records.

The will of Nathaniel Simmons of Waldoboro, Me.

In the name of God Amen: I Nathanael Simmons of Waldoborough in the County of Lincoln in the State of Massachusetts Bay in America Husbandman Calling to mind the Shortness of my Life and Being in Perfect mind and memory think fit to Ordain and appoint these Presents to be my Last Will and Testament I therefore in the first Place give my soul to God in Jesus Christ and my Body to be Buried Decently according to the Discretion of my Executors herein after named Believing that at the grate and General Resurrection to Receive the Same again—and I Do Hereby Dispose of the Estate which Almighty God has Bles'd me with in manner as followeth. Item first I give to my True and Loving Wife the one half of all my Real estate together with the Improvement of all my House-movables and I here further give to my wife Mrs. Marcy Simmons the Improvement of three Cows and five Sheep—What is here ment is the Improvement of all the Real and Personal Estate here Given to my wife so Long as She the sd Mercy Simmons shall remain my Widow—Item I hereby give too my two oldest Sones viz Joseph Simmons and Zebedee Simmons the whole of that my Farme it Being the Homestead Farme on which I Dwell after their mothers Improvement as above to them and their Heirs forever Equally; further I give to sd Joseph and Zebedee my four best oxen together with my Horse and two thirds of all my tools of all sorts; further I give Joseph and Zebedee the two Gunes that they noe Improve and my two Swards—Item I hereby give to my Son Steven Simmons the Long Island farme which I bought of Benjamin Bradford Lying on Long Island near a Place Called the middle narrows further I give to my son Steven my Half of the farme on which he the s'd Steven Does now Dwells on—further I give Steven the gun that he Improves Item I hereby Give to my four Daughters viz Mary the wife of John Hunt Dorothy wife of John Winslow Sarah Simmons Rachel Simmons all that my Farme which I bought of Mrs. James Cleveland and Contains one Hundred Acres and lyeth on the Southerly side of Jacob Wades farme all which farmes or Tracts of Land Laying within the Township of Waldoborough above s'd Except the Long Island Lot further I hereby give to Mary and Dorothy four Pounds a Piece to be Paid to them in one year after my Deceas further I give Mary and Dorothy Each of them one Cow a piece itim I hereby give to my three Children now Living at home viz Zebedee Sarah and Rachel after my wifes Improvement as above the three Cows and five Sheep together with all the House movables to be Equally divided among them further I give to Zebedee Six Sheep and what Remains after my Debts and funeral Charge are paid Equally to be Divided among my Seven Children I hereby appoint my two Sones Joseph and Zebedee to be my sole and only Executors to this my last will and Testament in Consideration of the Love that I bare to my Loving wife and Dutiful Children I give as above s'd to them and their heirs forever In Witness and Confirmation whereof I hereunto set my hand and Seal this Twenty Second Day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven

Signed Sealed and Declared to be my Last Will and Testament In Presence of these Witnesses

Peleg Oldham

John Haupt

Andrew Storer

Nathanael Simmons (seal)

Probated 22 Jan., 1789. (lv, 21)

Inventory by Nathaniel Pitcher, Jabesh Cole and Peleg Oldham, all of Waldoborough, 2 Feb., 1789, (IV, 85 to 87) Cornelius Turner and Peleg Oldham, both of Waldoborough, sureties, Account filed 18 Sep., 1792. (V, 91-92).

4 3 2 1

Ichabod Simmons (Moses, John, Moses), the son of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons, was born 18 Oct., 1722, and died in Feb., 1798. He married firstly Lydia Soule, youngest daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Delano) Soule, who was born Oct. 2, 1719, secondly Widow Mercy Sprague, 1781.

The children of Ichabod and Lydia (Soule) Simmons were:

5

Consider Simmons born Sept. 27, 1744.

5

* Noah Simmons born April 2, 1745.

5

Lemuel Simmons born Feb. 22, 1749.

5

Abigail Simmons born May 24, 1753.

5

Nathaniel Simmons born Apr. 3, 1757.

5

Ichabod Simmons born Mch. 25, 1761.

This may be the Lieut. Ichabod Simmons of Readfield, Maine, who had children born there and named Moses, born July 19, 1784; Lydia, b. Aug. 28, 1787; Jerujah, Apr. 22, 1790; Samuel, Sept. 20, 1792; Daniel, Apr. 20, 1795; and Patty, Sept. 15, 1797.

4 3 2 1

William Simmons (Moses, John, Moses) son of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons was born in Duxbury, Mass., 28 Aug., 1736. He was one of the executors of his father's will in 1761. Since I have found no other records of this William Simmons in Massachusetts, I suspect that he moved to Waldoboro, Maine, when his sisters, Mercy, Anna (Simmons) Oldham and his brother-in-law cousin moved there about 1768 or 1772-3. His nephew, Zebedee Simmons, was there in 1764-5.

3 2 1

Anna Simmons (Moses, John, Moses) the daughter of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons, was born, 4 Sept., 1739. She married Nov. 29, 1764, Peleg Oldham. They had four children, born in Duxbury, Mass. They later moved to Waldeboro, Maine.

FIFTH GENERATION.

5 4 3 2 1

Joseph Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 19, 1744, and died at Nobleboro, Maine, in May, 1816. His funeral service was conducted by Elder Phineas Pillsbury on Sunday, May 20, 1816. The services took place at the home of his son, James Simmons (home of Widow Molly (Smith) Keen, James Simmons' mother-in-law where James Simmons and

5

wife Christanna were then living.) Joseph Simmons married

6

Dec. 4, 1770 (at Bridgewater, Mass.) Elizabeth Chamberlain (Job,

5 4 3 2 1 7

Freedom, Nathaniel, William, Henry, Widow Christian). Elizabeth Chamberlain was the daughter of Job and Rachel (Bonney) Chamberlain, and was born in 1751. Rachel Bonney was from

5

Pembroke, Mass. Joseph Simmons' first child was probably born in that part of ancient Pembroke, now Hanson, Mass. Joseph's father Nathaniel owned a farm near the above named place.

5

Joseph's son was named Nathaniel and was baptized Jan. 12, 1772, at the Second Church of Christ in Pembroke (now Hanson, Mass.)

6

Nathaniel Simmons died at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 22, 1788, aged 17 years, 3 days. He is buried in the old Slaigo yard on the Simmons estate.

5

About 1772 Joseph Simmons and family moved to Waldoboro,

5

Me., as we find them there in 1773. Joseph Simmons served in the war of the Revolution in 1777 in Capt. Phillip M. Miner's Company and in Col. McCobb's regiment (from town of Waldoboro).

4

In 1787 by will of Nathaniel Simmons, Joseph Simmons received

5

one-half of his father's farm; in 1790 census Joseph Simmons of Waldoboro, had 138 acres of land valued at \$700 and one house valued at \$90.

5

Joseph Simmons spent his last days with his son Col. James Simmons, Nobleboro, Me., where he died in 1816.

It may be of interest to some of his descendants to know that his Bible and hymn book were passed down to his son Joseph's family of Palermo, Me. (This branch married into the Hall family of Rockland, Me.); the sea chest of his grandfather Joseph and his father's cane have been handed down to that Simmons bearing the name of Nathaniel. The chest was last in the hands of the late Nathaniel Simmons of Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., and Lawrence Nathaniel Simmons of Waldo, Me., has the cane.

5

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons were:

(All but Nathaniel born in Waldoboro, Me.)

6

Nathaniel baptized Pembroke, Mass., Jan. 12, 1772; died at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 22, 1788.

6

Job Simmons.

6

* Thomas Simmons died Oct. 4, 1868, ae. 86 yrs. 4 mos.

6

* James Simmons born Jan. 10, 1781; died Oct. 2, 1872.

6

* Joseph Simmons lived and died in Palermo, Me.

6

Sovia Simmons married ——— Oldham.

6

* Mercy Simmons died at Belfast, Me., 1884, ae. 93 yrs., 5 mos.

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Zebedee Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons, was baptized at Duxbury, Aug. 10, 1746, and died by drowning, while attempting to cross the Medomack river (on the ice) to Waldoboro, Me. He

was on horseback, hurrying to secure a doctor for his sick wife.

5

Zebedee Simmons married Mary Waterman. She died March 18th, 1809, aged 60 yrs., and is buried in the Slaigo yard, Simmons estate, Waldoboro, Me.

5

Zebedee was the first of the Simmons brothers to come to Waldoboro, Me. One of his descendants informs me that he was interested in and owned sailing vessels and had something to do with salt and fish business and quarries near Friendship, Me., as well as farming in Waldoboro, Me. The District of Maine census, 1798 shows that the heirs of Zebedee Simmons held 165 acres of land valued at \$850, and a house valued at \$90.

Zebedee Simmons served the town of Waldoboro, Me., as selectman in 1778, 1779 and as town treasurer in 1790.

THE WILL OF ZEBEDEE SIMMONS

I give to my wife the income of the Sloop till she thinks best to sell her and then to be Devided between her and the children as the rest of my Estate likewise one Hundred Dollars in Cash. Likewise I give to Polly Haupt Fifty Dollars and Thomas Waterman Fifty Dollars and Deborah Waterman Fifty Dollars, and I likewise give to my Sister Sarah Simmons a note of Hand against my Brother Stephen for Twenty four Pounds. I likewise give the income of my Place to my wife and children one third to my wife and the other two thirds to my children till they come of age and then to be equally Devided between them after the charges and Debts are paid. I likewise give the Debts due me to my wife and children to be Eaquly Devided between them Except the note of Hand and the other Legacies that I have bequeathed aboy. Likewise I would give Thomas Waterman my part of the Timber that I own in a vessel frame but not as a gift but for him to have the Refusal of it towards what I owe him; Likewise I give my Mare, to my wife to be disposed of according to her Desire exclusive of what I have above given and all the rest I have not mentioned to my wife and Children to be Divided Eaqually between them; Likewise appoint my Brother Stephen Simmons Thomas Waterman and My Brother Joseph Simmons Exicutors to this my will

In presence of

Ezekiel Dodge

Robt. Farnsworth

Zebedee Simmons

Given under my hand and seal

this Sixteenth Day of October

In the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Ninty three.

I likewise appoint my wife Guardian to my Children till Thomas Waterman comes of Age and then I appoint him their guardian.

Probated 25 Ap., 1794. Letters testamentary issued to Stephen Simmons and Joseph Simmons, both of Waldoborough, 25 Ap.,

1794. () to Mary Simmons of Waldoborough, widow, guardian unto Zebedee, minor son, 28 Apr., 1794. (VI 28). Inventory by William Farnsworth, Peleg Oldham and Nathaniel Pitcher, all of Waldoborough, (VI, 161-5). Accounts filed 25 June, 1806. (XI 213-214).

⁵ Stephen Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) was the son
of ⁴ Nathaniel and ⁴ Mercy (Simmons) Simmons married Betsey
⁵

———. She married after Stephen Simmons' death Ephraim Patch. 5
5 Stephen Simmons died about 1795. Stephen Simmons served the town of Waldoboro, Maine, as selectman for the years 1793 and 1794. By his father's will he was given the "Long Island" farm and his father's half of the farm on which Stephen then dwelt. In the census of District of Maine, 1798, Stephen Simmons' heirs held a house (occupied by Wm. Groton) valued at \$200.

The children of Stephen and Betsey Simmons were:

6
* Peabody Simmons
6
Abigail Simmons
6
Stephen Simmons
6
Urania Sprague Simmons
6
Nancy Simmons
6
Betsey Simmons
6
Rachel Simmons

The children were all minors at the time of Stephen's death and Spooner Sprague was guardian to Abigail; Joseph Simmons guardian to Peabody, Stephen and Urania Sprague; Ezekiel Sprague to Nancy Simmons; Nathan Sprague was later guardian to Urania Simmons.

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died June 24, 1832, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 10 days. Noah Simmons married Sylvia Southworth (b. Dec. 3, 1747) July 2, 1769; married secondly, Diana Keen, Sept. 19, 1771; married a third time Mary or Molly Sherman of Marshfield, Mass., 1773. (A descendant gives her name as German, and also states that she was a newly arrived immigrant, possibly Scotch. I doubt this statement.)

5

Children of Noah and Sylvia (Southworth) Simmons were:

6

Wealthia Simmons, b. March 10, 1770; d. Mch. 3, 1795.

6

Peleg S. Simmons (possibly), died at sea 1893 aged 31 yrs.

5

Children of Noah and Molly (Sherman) Simmons were:

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* Charles Simmons b. Nov. 23, 1774; d. Nov. 1, 1857.

6

Daniel Simmons b. Feb. 17, 1777.

6

Nathan Simmons b. Apr. 18, 1779.

6

* James Simmons died April 28, 1822, aged 41 yrs.

6

Joseph Simmons died Jan. 19, 1809, 22 yrs.

6

Lydia Simmons died Nov. 9, 1791, 1 mo., 23 days.

6

Martin Simmons died Nov. 19, 1794, 10 mos., 3 days.

6

Noah Simmons died Nov. 27, 1776, 1 yr., 5 days.

6

Oliver Simmons died Feb. 19, 1786, 1 mo., 22 days.

6

Diana Simmons.

6

Stephen Simmons.

Noah Simmons lived in Kingston, Mass., and there many of his children are buried.

6

5

Charles Simmons, the son of Noah and Molly (Sherman) Simmons b. Nov. 23, 1774; died Nov. 1, 1857, aged 82 yrs., 11 mos.,

8 days. He married Lydia Weston, Jan. 25, 1798 and had chil-

7 7 7
dren: Lydia, Joshua W. b. Sept. 14, 1798; Alden b. May 4, 1801,

7 7
died May 11, 1881; James b. Aug. 4, 1803; Peleg b. Aug. 21,

7 7
1806; Henry b. Aug. 13, 1811; Caroline (?) b. March 10, 1809;

7
Sylvia S. Simmons b. July 19, 1814.

7 6
Joshua W., son of Charles and Lydia (Weston) Simmons mar-
8

ried Lucy Arnold Oct. 28, 1821. They had Lucy Briggs b. April
8 8

11, 1823; Charles Henry b. Mch. 5, 1824; Susan James b. July 9,
8 8

1826; Wesley Simmons and Wilbur Simmons b. Jan. 10, 1835.
8 8

Wesley died Nov. 12, 1859; Wilbur died Apr. 27, 1863, at Ber-
8

wick, La., aged 28 yrs., 3 mos., 17 days. Wilbur Simmons mar-
9

ried Mary J. Lewis, March 1, 1856, and had Edwin Wilbur Sim-
9

mons b. Nov. 28, 1859; Wesley.

7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Alden Simmons (Chas., Noah, Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses)
was born May 4, 1801, died May 11, 1881. The following account
appeared in the paper at the time of his death.

An old and respected citizen of this place departed to the spirit life in the person of Captain Alden Simmons, May 11th, 1881. The deceased had attained the ripe age of 80 yrs. and 7 days. He was born in Duxbury, commencing a seafaring life at the early age of 14 yrs., and has during that time visited all parts of the world, been among all nations, and has sailed in sixty-one different vessels without once having been wrecked. He became master at a very early age. During three years, 1858, 59, and 60, he was first assistant officer of Minot's Light Ship, and for six years after the erection of Minot's Light House he was assistant keeper. He was a member of the Second Congregational church, a kind and friendly neighbor. On Thursday funeral services were held at his late residence, conducted by Rev. Mr. Yager, from whence the remains were conveyed to Duxbury for interment.

6 5 4 3 2 1
 James Simmons (Noah, Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses) lived in
 Plympton, Mass., and married Joanna Everson. His son was James
 T. Simmons "Agent Plympton Station O. C. R. Road," who mar-
 ried Zerviah P. Fish, daughter of Joseph and Roxanna Fish, Mar.
 19, 1848.

6
 James and Zerviah (Fish) Simmons had children, among them,
 Maria Simmons who married William Faulkner, a retired shoe-
 maker and farmer, who now lives in West Duxbury, near Pem-
 broke, Mass.

(To be Concluded)

Dr. A. O. Thomas, Maine's wide-awake and exceedingly efficient
 State Superintendent of Schools, has prepared and is now send-
 ing to all local superintendents of schools and school teachers an
 outline of a course of study of State history, civics, and ancillary
 subjects, entitled "History from the Sources, and One Hundred
 Leading Facts of Maine."

Maine's superintendents of the public schools for the past many
 years have been very able men, but have never heretofore appeared
 to get the right vision of the possibilities and advantages to the
 youth of Maine which lie in the path of a systematic study of State
 history. This course of study contemplated by Dr. Thomas will
 lead up to and assimilate the social and industrial activities of the
 Maine of today as well as of the fascinating past.

We believe this sort of school work will be an inspiration to the
 scholars of Maine and inculcate in their breasts a deeper love for
 old Maine, something, as it seems to us, that our public school
 system has always lacked. It will be a privilege and a pleasure
 for the Journal to co-operate with the School Department in this
 work whenever it may be possible so to do.



Tablet at Gardiner, Maine, in Memory of Lieutenant Nathaniel Berry

THE BERRY FAMILY OF GARDINER, MAINE.

William Bradstreet Berry of Gardiner, Maine, a well known and prominent business man of that city, mention of whom and whose likeness appeared on page 77 of the last issue of the Journal, is a direct descendant of the first Samuel Berry and his son, Lieut. Nathaniel Berry. Mr. Berry has always taken a keen interest in all Maine historical matters, and belongs to various historic-patriotic societies, and is vice-president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He contributes to the Journal the following valuable sketch of the Berry family:

Berry Genealogy

SAMUEL BERRY.

(1) Samuel Berry was an Englishman by birth. He built a large house and kept a tavern, which was the first house for entertainment ever built in Bath. On the hill north of the mill, they built a two story garrison of timber 12 inches square, the upper story projecting to protect themselves against the Indians.

This block house stood until after the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759. It was taken down by Mr. Berry, and

three houses built of it for his three sons, on the west side of the mill pond, on three separate lots 30 rods wide and extending east to Winnegance Creek.

Names of the three sons:

(2) Nathaniel Berry,

Samuel Berry,

James Berry,

(Joseph was taken by the Indians) see below.

1739—Berry & Sears built a double saw mill. (Samuel, Sr.)

1749—Second mill built by Berry.

1750—First grist mill built by Berry and others.

1763—Third saw mill built by Berry and others.

1782—Fourth saw mill built by Berry and others. (Samuel, Jr.)

1783—Second grist mill built by Berry.

1750—Previous to this date Samuel Berry built mills, tavern, and a strong garrison at Mill Cove. His son Joseph taken by the Indians.

Mr. Berry's land commenced at the Kennebec river, running west to the New Meadows river, and a hundred twenty rods wide.

The first mill Mr. Sears sold out to Mr. Berry.

(The above is taken from Lemont's History of Bath, Maine.)

(2) Nathaniel, a mariner, at one time owned 100 acres in Hallowell which he sold to Samuel Norcross. Capt. Nathaniel Berry came to Litchfield from West Bath in 1763. He was a man of great bodily strength and a great hunter. On one occasion he was chasing a moose on snowshoes, and his companions had the curiosity to measure his leaps and it was found out that he had leaped seven feet between the shoes time after time. He used to visit Litchfield, coming up the Cobbossee stream in a boat, frequently for the purpose of hunting. In 1780 he moved his family upon the farm now owned by C. H. Hodgkins and later upon the farm afterwards occupied by his son Andrew, and his grandson Orrington, and lived there until his decease. He was a member of the board of selectmen in 1796, and held other town offices. He married Mary Mitchell, Jan. 18, 1755, at Georgetown.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 78; History of Litchfield p. 52.)

(2) Joseph Berry was born at New Meadows, Brunswick, Sept. 28, 1740. His parents had previously resided at Berry's Mills, in Bath, then called Georgetown. Nothing has been obtained as

regards his ancestors. He married 1st Feb., 1776, Jane, the second daughter of Capt. Adam Hunter of Topsham. Joseph Berry either prior or after his marriage settled in Topsham. During the last Indian War he is said to have been captured by the Indians and carried to Canada. It appears in an entry in the office of the Registry of Deeds that Dec. 28, 1768, he received from James Hunter 100 acres of the N. W. parts of lots Nos. 30-31, in Topsham. He was one of the committee of Correspondence & Safety in 1785. He died Sept. 23, 1830, in Topsham, Maine.

(History Brunswick, Topsham.)

(3) Samuel Berry, Nathaniel Berry and a deaf and dumb brother named Benjamin came from West Bath in 1763. Samuel received an eight acre lot (No. 5) on "Plaisted Hill" and his house was near the first dam on the Cabbassa-Contee. The terms on which his land was obtained were: that it should be well fenced, have a good house, and that the grantee should dwell thereon seven years, clean up three acres and work on the highway and ministerial lot certain days each year, and that he should not sell it until the Plantation of Gardinerston contained 60 families. Berry bought out James McCausland in 1776.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 78.)

(3) Samuel Berry of Bath cut timber on the shore of Cabassa first pond and hay at Brown's farm as early as 1761.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 68.)

(3) Lieut. Samuel Berry, b. Aug. 10, 1737; m. Sarah Thorn; she was b. Oct. 14, 1739. Children:

I. David, b. Nov. 22, 1759; m. Mary Bradstreet; she d. in 1827. Children: 1. Polly, b. M. 23, 1782; m. ——— Webster. 2. Arthur, b. Nov. 5, 1783; m. Harriet Stackpole, 2nd wife, Elizabeth Grant, 3d, Mary Taylor. 3. Rachel, b. Apr. 7, 1785; m. ——— Pollard, 2nd husband, ——— Wall. 4. Patty, b. July 10, 1793; d. unm. 5. Harriet, b. Dec., 1795; d. unm.

II. Thomas, b. Aug. 23, 1763; m. Polly Davis, 2nd wife, Mary Hanscom. Children: 1. Samuel, unm; 2. Joseph, m. Betsey Tabor. 3. Keziah, m. Samuel Falls. 4. David, unm.

III. Lydia, b. Aug. 22, 1765; m. Nathaniel Berry (Lee N. Berry.)

IV. Martha, b. July 10, 1767; m.

V. Lucy, b. March 22, 1769; m. Joseph Lambert of Hill Cove, Bath.

(3) Nathaniel Berry was born in Georgetown, now called West Bath, Dec. 22, 1755. When he was eight (8) years of age (1763) his father removed to Gardiner, and Nathaniel continued to reside here until he was twenty-two years old (1777) when he went to Boston and enlisted. He was on the northern frontier with Gen. Schuyler at the retreat of Saratoga, surrender of Burguoyne, the skirmish at White Marsh. He soon became a member of George Washington's Life Guards, and, was at Valley Forge, in that darkest period of the Revolution. In January, 1780, he was honorably discharged, and he returned to his home in Pittston. While at Valley Forge, a member of the Guard opened a writing school and Mr. Berry attended. He wrote the names of the Life Guards in his book. His death took place Aug. 20, 1850. Hon. George Evans pronounced a eulogy, and a large procession of the people, officers, military escort, fire department, etc., attended the body to the Methodist church, and thence to the Pittston Cemetery, where it was buried amid the tolling of bells and the firing of Minute guns. Mr. Berry was a man of vigorous mind and body and will long be remembered as one of Washington's Life Guards.

(3) Nathaniel Berry was the first selectman elected (1781) in Pittston, Maine.

(4) Lydia Berry, the daughter of Samuel Berry and the wife of Nathaniel Berry, who was born Aug. 22, 1765, was the first white girl born in Gardiner or Pittston.

Children of Capt. Arthur Berry and Harriet Stackpole:

1. Arthur, Jr., m. Charlotte Lambert.
2. Julia, m. J. Macy of New York.

William Bradstreet Berry, son of Capt. Arthur Berry, Jr., and Charlotte Lambert, was born off Cape Horn on his father's ship the "Washington" Dec. 23, 1866; m. Alice Louise Maxcy. Children:

1. Doris Maxcy Berry.
2. Gladys Marshall Berry, m. Harrison Morton Berry; they have one son, Harrison Morton Berry, Jr.
3. William Clark Berry.

Rev. Richard Gibson

(By R. F. WORMWOOD, Editor of the Biddeford (Maine) Journal)

SKETCH OF ONE OF MAINE'S PIONEER CLERGYMEN.

In "A Visit to an Historical Island," printed in the November-December-January number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, the writer thereof, referring to Rev. Richard Gibson, says:

"Tradition has it that Cape Elizabeth might now be peopled largely with Gibsons instead of Jordans if the Rev. Richard would have consented to marry Winter's only daughter. Apparently he refused to accept her hand and fortune, which was a large one for those days, and returned to England heart free."

As a matter of fact, Rev. Mr. Gibson did not return to England "heart free." In the interest of historical accuracy the following necessarily incomplete sketch of this pioneer Maine clergyman is submitted.

When John Winter returned to New England in 1636 as agent for Robert Trelawny at Richmond's Island, he was accompanied by an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Richard Gibson, who was, so far as the records show, the first clergyman in this vicinity. The coming of Rev. Mr. Gibson is supposed to have been due to an appeal made by Edward Trelawny, a brother of Robert, who was at Richmond's Island in 1635. In a letter written by him to his brother not long after his arrival, he refers to an earlier request "for a religious, able minister." He says it is "most pitiful to behold what a most heathen life we live," and he contrasts conditions at Richmond's Island with those with which he was made familiar during a visit to Boston, mentioning in particular "those sweet means which draws a blessing on all things, even those holy ordinances and heavenly manna of our sou's, which in other parts of this land flows abundantly even to the great rejoicing and comforting of the people of God."

Rev. Mr. Gibson came under a three-years' contract with Trelawny and remained at Richmond's Island until his contract expired. Concerning him, Winter wrote to his employer: "Our minister is a very fair condition man, and one that doth keep himself in very good order, and instructs our people well, if it please God to give us grace to follow his instruction." Later Winter's attitude changed, however, and Mr. Gibson's ministry on the island and the nearby mainland was not thereafter a happy one. Slan-

derous reports concerning him soon reached Trelawny in England, and Gibson refers to them in a letter to Trelawny, dated June 11, 1638. The source of those reports is not stated, but may be readily inferred. The minister, in his letter, mentions the willingness of the people of Richmond's Island and vicinity to contribute twenty-five pounds a year to the fifty pounds he received from Trelawny and he says that Winter opposed the movement to increase his salary "because he was not sought unto." It appears from this that Mr. Winter, who evidently considered himself the foremost man in the community, took offense because he was not consulted in this matter. It was in this connection that Mr. Gibson referred to the defamatory reports. He affirms that no such reports have been in circulation on the island, and continues: "It is not in my power what other men think or speak of me, yet it is in my power by God's grace so to live as an honest man and a minister and so as no man shall speak evil of me but by slandering, nor think amiss but by too much credulity, nor yet aggrieve me much by any abuse."

There is internal evidence, however, that Trelawny was influenced by these reports, and Rev. Mr. Gibson appealed to him to seek other testimony than that he had furnished, adding: "You may, if you please, hear of them that have been here, or come from hence, if they have known or heard of any such drinking as you talk of. I had rather be under ground than discredit either your people or plantation, as you, believing idle people, suppose I do. If you have any jealousy this way (so doubtfully you write) I think it is best you hold off and proceed no further with me either in land or service."

There is a suggestion of another reason why Mr. Winter was opposed to giving Rev. Mr. Gibson an increase of salary. Mr. Gibson had married a daughter of Thomas Lewis of Saco, while Winter had a marriageable daughter, an only child, who subsequently married Rev. Robert Jordan, who came from England about 1640, and who, in 1648, was administrator of Winter's estate. In a letter to Governor Winthrop, dated Jan. 14, 1639, Mr. Gibson mentions his marriage, referring to it as "a fit means for closing of differences and setting in order both for religion and government in these plantations."

It did not have precisely that effect, but at length the way was opened for Rev. Mr. Gibson to go to the Piscataqua, whither, in

the summer of 1636, he had been preceded by some of the men in the employ of Winter who had become so dissatisfied with him that they "fell into a mutiny," and left Richmond's Island for a place where they might be at liberty "to fish for themselves." One of these men, mentioned by Winter at the time of the "mutiny" as "the leader of them all," was a moving spirit among the parishioners who "founded and built" at Piscataqua the "parsonage house, chapel, with the appurtenances at their own proper costs and charges," and made choice of Rev. Mr. Gibson to be "the first parson of said parsonage."

In a letter written at Richmond's Island, July 8, 1639, and addressed to Trelawny, Stephen Sargent, who was an employe of Trelawny under Winter, says that Mr. Gibson "is going to Piscataqua to live, the which we are all sorry, and should be glad if that we might enjoy his company longer."

Winter, however, did not seem to share this sorrow. In a letter written to Trelawny, dated two days later than the one written by Sargent, his only reference to the matter was: "Mr. Gibson is going from us; he is to go to Piscataway to be their minister, and they give him sixty pounds per year and build him a house and clear him some grounds and prepare it for him against he come."

Mr. Gibson, writing to Trelawny, the letter bearing the same date as that of Mr. Sargent, gives the reason for his removal as follows: "For the continuance of my service at the island, it is that which I have much desired, and upon your consent thereunto I have settled myself into the country, and expended my estate in dependence thereon; and now I see Mr. Winter doth not desire it, nor hath he ever desired it, but * * * hath entertained me very coarsely and with much discourtesy, so that I am forced to remove to Piscataway for maintenance to my great hindrance. * * * I shall not go from these parts till Michaelmas, till which time I have offered my service to Mr. Winter as formerly, if he please, which whether he will accept or no I know not; he maketh difficulty and suspendeth his consent thereto as yet."

At least one early historian has fixed the date of Mr. Gibson's removal to Piscataqua "at the close of 1640, or early the following year," but it is a matter of record that he was paid by Winter for six weeks' service after his three-years' contract with Trelawny expired, and as he came here with Winter, landing at Rich-

mond's Island, May 24, 1636, it would seem that his departure from that place may have been in the latter part of the summer of 1639. Between that time and Michaelmas he may have lived in Saco, the home of his wife's father.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Gibson at Richmond's Island, Rev. Robert Jordan, was a graduate of Oxford University and a clergyman of the Church of England. For two years he had been living with his kinsman, Thomas Purchase, at Pejepscot, where he had probably held religious services. In a letter to Robert Trelawny, dated Aug. 2, 1641, Winter speaks of Mr. Jordan as follows: "Here is one Mr. Robert Jordan, a minister, who has been with us this three months, which is a very honest religious man by anything as yet I can find in him. I have not yet agreed with him for staying here, but did defer it till I did hear some word from you. We were long without minister, and were in but a bad way, and so we shall be still if we have not the word of God taught unto us sometimes."

This reference is believed to be the negotiations which had already been commenced with settlers at Pemaquid, who expressed a desire to secure Mr. Jordan's services half the year and allow Richmond's Island to have him the other half. An agreement upon this proposal was not reached, and Mr. Jordan remained at Richmond's Island, where, soon after his arrival he married Winter's daughter, Sarah, and, by reason of his natural ability, education and deep interest in provincial affairs, long occupied a place of considerable influence in the region. The church of which he was a member and for which he labored did not find the New England soil congenial, however, and he soon gave up the ministry and devoted himself to private business affairs.

The life of the pioneer preacher of the gospel in the territory now included within the limits of the state of Maine, who felt upon his conscience the burden of precious souls to be saved, was not an easy one, either mentally or physically, for only too often was he called upon to fight with the weapons of the flesh as well as with those of the spirit. He was usually the best educated man of the community and his position gave his opinions a weight greater than that of the average citizen in the adjustment of minor differences between neighbors and in the settlement of matters of more public moment. It was a country of magnificent distances, and the parishes of the early preachers were broad ones. This involved

long journeys, by horseback if they could not be made by boat, and, as there were no improved highways, this meant following a path or more often a mere trail of spotted trees. Even in times of peace this was bad enough, but it was much worse when fear of hostile Indians was added to the natural and ever-present fear of prowling wild animals. Much of the seed then sown fell upon stony ground; some fell to the share of the birds of the air, and some fell in spots where the soil was neither deep nor fertile, but these pioneer preachers had in no small measure that faith calculated to remove mountains, and they were not easily discouraged. They found some fertile soil, and they planted, and cultivated and prayed without ceasing. Some went to a reward all the more deserved because they had missed an earthly recompense; others lived to see the fields ripe for the harvest, and passed on, hopeful to the end. And their successors sit in the shade of the tree they planted in the soil of a new world, a tree whose branches spread far and wide and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

In a broad review of the religious history of the last three hundred years, as it has, directly and indirectly, affected the development of the state of Maine, it should be easy to forget the bigotry, the intolerance, the self-seeking, the schisms originating in differences over minor points of faith, the persecutions, the evil speaking, the lack of the spirit of the Master, of the few, and remember only the courage, the honesty, the energy, the personal sacrifices, the prayerful seeking for the light and for the right, of the many. The settlement of New England marked the beginning of a new era of religious tolerance, and the pioneer clergymen of this our good state of Maine had no small share in establishing on these shores the faith that makes men free.

Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today



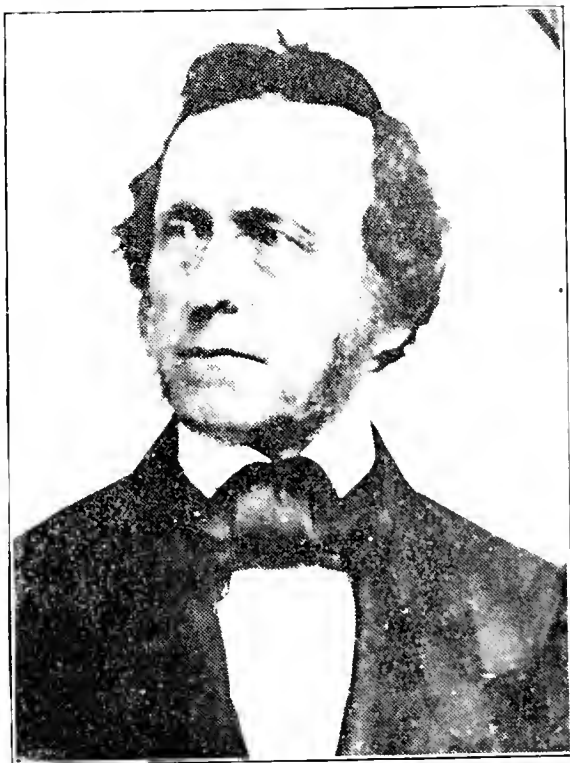
JOSEPH W. SIMPSON.

Joseph W. Simpson was born in York, Maine, Dec. 20, 1870, the son of Jeremiah P. and Mary Lowe Simpson. He is State Treasurer of Maine, and is also engaged in banking, hotel business and other enterprises, and has been a representative to the Legislature and state senator. He is one of the leaders in the public, political and business affairs of York County.

He married Ida L. Rogers.

SEBA SMITH.

Seba Smith was born Sept. 14, 1792, in his father's log house in the woods of Buckfield, Maine. He was an editor in Portland, Maine, from 1825-38, and an editor and author in New York City from 1839-68. He was a compeer of John Neal, both of whom were among the founders of Maine literature. He was a humorist and acquired great fame as an author of the "Downing" letters. These appeared in the leading American periodicals. Perhaps his most famous book was "My Thirty Years out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing." It was a good natured satire on the political affairs of that time.



His writings attracted the attention of Abraham Lincoln, and he was one of his favorite authors. He died in Patchogue, L. I., July 20, 1868.

LEMUEL JOSHUA
COBURN.

Lemuel J. Coburn of Sangerville, Maine, is one of the progressive and wide-awake business men of Piscataquis county. He was the promoter of the Glencoe Woolen Co., which succeeded the Sangerville Woolen Co., and is now a large owner in this enterprise. His activities extend into the public and political affairs in his town and county.

He is the son of Joshua Lemuel and Ella E. (Palmer) Coburn, and was born in Parkman, Maine, Jan. 25, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered upon a business career. Prior to his return to Sangerville in

April, 1915, he was in the employ of and connected with industrial enterprises in Boston, New York City, and New Britain, Conn.

Lemuel Joshua Coburn was united in marriage, January 29, 1897, at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Annie Louise Morgan, daughter of George William and Flora (Moore) Morgan. They are the parents of the following children: Lemuel J., Jr., born June 5, 1898; William Morgan, born August 14, 1900; and Dwight A., born January 31, 1904.

A regrettable error occurred in the historical data relating to U. S. Senator Bert M. Fernald in this section (Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 68) in stating that he was born in West Pownal. This popular Maine Senator was born in West Poland, April 26, 1858.

The valuable Simmons family articles will be concluded in our next number. We also intend to close the Flagg Revolutionary series during the present volume.

The next (ninth) volume will be changed so that it will hereafter begin in January of each year instead of in May as formerly.

Jock Kelly and His Birches

On the 28th day of July of this year the editor was riding over the old highway between Monson and Greenville with "Bill" Bonney, known in more polite language as the Honorable William L. Bonney of Bozadoinham, Maine, who was speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1917. On the summit of a hill over which this road passes in the northerly part of the town of Shirley and near the Greenville town line, is a prosperous and fine looking set of farm buildings. At this place on either side of the road is a pretty little grove of white birches, not transplanted shade trees, but standing as first planted by the hand of nature. Sufficient space was left around each to prevent the hardest hearted and most technical road-builder from slaughtering them "because, you know, they don't let the sun onto the road." They are also so far from the road-bed that it would seem no sane excuse can ever be found for their destruction. It is a charming little cluster of trees along a dusty highway, a delightful sight to any lover of nature.

It attracted the attention of the ex-Speaker, who made the remark that "those trees must have been left by a wise man who had the soul of a true artist." As we sped along towards the shores of Moosehead Lake, my memory was in the past for three or four decades, and we saw the big, rugged Jock Kelly with a rough exterior and a kind heart, who left this monument to his memory to bless future generations of travellers along the old highway. We told Jock's story to our friend, who wondered why Professor Knowlton "had never made it a subject for rhyme." Thus on the following day, while under the kindly shade of the Professor's own trees at his pleasant home in Monson village, the suggestion that his muse had neglected a duty in this regard was made to him. The result was the following contribution to the Journal, highly appreciated by us:

He was rugged and rough, crude in his speech,
Could swear more prolific than the parson could preach;
Yet down in the innermost depths of his heart
Was a love for beauty in nature and art.

With peavy and pole he could break the worst jam,
And set it afloat with a low muffled "damn."
He could see the "king log" with a glimpse of the eye,
Though he never had read our Day or Bill Nye;

Never heard of the Druids who worshipped the tree;
Never knew of the oaks of the French Tuileries;
Yet the birches so white, so tall and so trim,
Were objects of beauty, and sacred to him.

He never had heard of the Venus of Milo;
Was much better versed in euchre and "high-low;"
Yet he loved to sit mid his birches so trim,
Smoke his pipe and admire each delicate limb.

When he cut down the trees to make him a farm,
He carefully guarded each tree from all harm.
They stand there today a monument true
To a man that loved nature far more than he knew.

Never had heard about Bryant and the temples of God,
Or the cedars of Lebanon or oaks of Ashrod;
Yet he saw in his birches a temple so fine
That the hand that planted them must be divine.

Ye parsons who ride in your automobile,
Forget for a moment your partisan zeal,
And let it not ruffle a thread of your "frock"
To pray for the soul of rugged old Jock.

—William S. Knowlton.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY THE LATE CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGOR
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(Continued from Vol. VII, page 226.)

This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917; Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age	County.	Remarks.
'35d	McMester, Richard...	N. H. line	Private...	75	Lincoln...	
				or 74		
'40	McMester, Richard...			78	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35e	McCastin, Alexander...	Mass. line...	Private...	72	Hancock	
'35e	McCausland, Henry...	Mass. line...	Private...	75	Kennebec...	d. Aug. 21, 1829
'35e	McCausland, James...	Mass. line...	Private...	60	Kennebec...	d. Mar. 4, 1826
'40	McCausland, Mary			75	Kennebec...	Res. Gardiner
	McCausland, Robert...					see McCausland, Robert M.
'35e	McClellan, John...	N. H. line...	Private...	74	Penobscot	Same as McClellan, J. ?
'35e	McClellan, Prince...	Cont. navy...	Seaman...	90	Cumberland	d. July 19, 1829.
'35e	McCormick, James...	Mass. line...	Private...	88	Cumberland...	d. Sept. 2, 1829.
'35e	McDaniel, James...	Mass. line...	Private...	62	York...	d. Aug. 1821.
'35d	McDaniel, John...	Mass. mil...	Private...	70	Lincoln...	
'40	McDaniel, Susannah...			71	York...	Res. York.
'35e	McDonald, John...	Mass. line...	Sergeant...	77	Cumberland...	d. Feb. 8, 1825.
'35e	McDonald, Pelatiah	Mass. line...	Private...	80	Cumberland	
'40				86	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'40	McDuffin, David			66	Kennebec...	Res. Winthrop
'35d	Mace, Andrew...	Mass. mil...	Pvt. & Ser.	76	Kennebec...	
'40				83	Kennebec...	Res. Readfield.
'35d	McFarland, Benjamin...	Mass. line...	Private...	83	Lincoln...	
'35e	McFarland, Elijah...	Mass. line...	Private...	77	Somerset...	d. Mar. 1828.
'36e	McFarland, James...	Mass. line...	Private...	75	Kennebec...	d. Mar. 3, 1834.
'35e	McFarland, James...	Mass. line...	Private...	67	Somerset...	d. Mar. 1, 1824.
'35e	McFarland, William...	Mass. line...	Private...	55	Lincoln...	d. Apr. 2, 1823.
'35e	McFarlin, Solomon...	Mass. line...	Private...	55	Somerset...	
'35e	McGaughlin, William...	Mass. line...	Private...	66	Cumberland	d. Feb. 20, 1820. See also McLaughlin.
'35e	McGee, Neil	Mass. line...	Private...	63	Hancock	d. Sept. 2, 1825.
'40	McGill, Martha			85	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick See also McGill.
'35d	McIntire, Phineas...	Mass. line...	Private...	82	York...	
'35e	McIntosh, John...	Mass. line...	Private...	73	Cumberland	
'35d		Mass. line...	Private...	78	Cumberland	
				73		
'40	McKenney, Jonathan...	Mass. line...	Private...	80	Cumberland	Res. Searbor'gh Same as McKenney.
'35d	McKenney, Joseph...	Mass. line...	Sergeant...	78	Kennebec...	
'40	McKenney, Margaret...			70	Lincoln...	Res. George-town.
'40	McKenney, Sarah...			74	York...	Res. Waterbor-ough.
'35e	Mekinney, Isaac...	Mass. line...	Private...	91	Cumberland	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	McKinney, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private..	72	Cumberland.	Same as McKenney.
'35d	McKinney, Robert....	Mass. mil.	Private..	76	Lincoln.....	
'35e	McKinney, William....	Mass. line	Lieutenant	84	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 27, 1823
'35e	McLain, Samuel.....	Mass. line	Private..	80	Lincoln.....	
'35e	McLane, Ichabod....	Mass. line	Private..	89	Kennebec....	
'40	<i>McLaughlin, Hannah</i>	.....	.....	78	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough. See also McGaughlin.
'40	McLellan, John .....	.....	.....	79	Penobscot...	Res. Glenburn Same as McLellan?
'40	McLellan, John .....	.....	.....	74	Cumb.....	Res. Portland, 3 d. Ward.
'40	McLellan, William.	.....	.....	80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35d	McLelland, William....	Mass. line	Private..	to90 77	Cumberland.	See also McLellan.
'35d	McLure, James.....	N. H. line	Serg. & Pvt	81	Waldo.....	
'35e	McMahan, Joseph....	Mass. line	Private..	73	Lincoln.....	d. Aug. 22, 1825.
'35e	McMahon, Daniel....	Mass. line	Private..	83	Lincoln.....	
'35d	McManners, Daniel....	Mass. mil.	Private..	68	Lincoln.....	
'40	McManus, Daniel .....	.....	.....	74	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35e	McManus, John.....	Mass. line	Corporal...	75	Cumberland.	
'40	.....	.....	.....	80	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	McMichael, James....	Mass. line	Private..	73	Lincoln.....	
'35e	McMullen, Archibald	Mass. line	Private..	61	Hancock....	
'40	McNally, Michael .....	.....	.....	88	Kennebec....	Res. Clinton.
'35e	Macomber, South' th..	Mass. line	Private..	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Madden, John.....	Mass. line	Private..	77	Hancock....	
'40	Maddin, John .....	.....	.....	83	Waldo.....	Res. Waldo, Plantation.
'35e	Maddock, Henry	R. I. line ..	Private..	65	York.....	d. Aug. 25, 1821.
'35e	Maddocks, Samuel ..	Mass. line	Private..	72	Hancock....	
'40	.....	.....	.....	78	Hancock....	Res. Ellsworth.
'35e	Magill, William	Mass. line	Private..	81	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 25, 1828. See also McGill.
'35d	Main, Amos	Mass. line	Sergeant ..	84	York.....	
'40	Maine, William .....	.....	.....	82	Lincoln ..	Res. Phipsburg
'35e	Mallet, William	Mass. line	Private..	77	Kennebec....	
'40	Mallett, William .....	.....	.....	83	Lincoln.....	Res. Topsham.
'40	Maloon, see Baloon ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
'35d	Mann, Amos	Mass. line	Private..	72	Penobscot	
'35d	Mann, David	Mass. line	Private..	75	Penobscot	
'35d	Mann, Joseph.....	Mass. mil.	Private..	73	Cumberland.	
'35d	Mann, Oliver	Mass. line	Surgeon's ..	76	Hancock ..	mate.
'40	Mann, Robert .....	.....	.....	52	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'35d	Mansell, Joseph	Mass. line	Serg. & Lt.	84	Penobscot	
'40	.....	.....	.....	89	Penobscot	
'35e	Mansfield, James M....	Penn. line ..	Private..	73	Kennebec ..	d. Feb. 22, 1825.
'35d	Manson, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private..	86	York.....	
'40	Manton, Joseph P....	.....	.....	78	Kennebec....	Res. Fayette.
'35e	Marble, John	N. H. line	Private..	70	Kennebec....	
'35e	Marble, Samuel	N. H. line	Private..	74	Somerset ..	
'35d	March, James	Mass. mil.	Private..	73	York.....	
'40	March, Matthias .....	.....	.....	80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35d	March, William	Mass. line	Private..	to90 71	Penobscot ..	
'35e	Margary, Jonathan....	Mass. line	Private..	68	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 5, 1821.
'35e	Marr, James	Mass. line	Corporal...	81	York.....	
'40	<i>Marr, Lydia</i> .....	.....	.....	72	York.....	Res. So. Berwick.
'35e	Marsdon, Theodore....	N. H. line	Private..	64	Kennebec....	
'35e	Marsh, Noah.....	N. H. line	Private..	75	Somerset ..	d. Oct. 25, 1830.
'35d	Marsh, Stephen	N. H. State....	Private..	71	York.....	
'40	.....	.....	.....	79	York.....	Res. Acton.
'40	Marshall, George D....	.....	.....	--	Penobscot	Res. Bradford.
'35e	Marshall, Benjamin....	Mass. line	Private..	63	Hancock....	d. March, 1822.
'40	Marshall, Benjamin....	.....	.....	49	Lincoln ..	Res. St. George.
'35d	Marston, David.....	N. H. line	Private..	78	York.....	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	g e.	County.	Remarks.
'40				82	Kennebec...	Res. Monmouth
'35d	Marston, Joseph.....	Mass. State.....	Private.....	72	Kennebec...	
'35e	Marston, Nathaniel.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	67	Kennebec...	d. June 4, 1824.
'35e	Marston, Samuel.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	74	Washington...	
'35e	Martin, David.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	73	Cumberland...	
'40	Martin, Elizabeth.....			66	Cumberland...	Res. Portland. 7th. ward
'35e	Martin, John.....	Mass. line.....	Drummer.....	72	Cumberland...	d. May 23, 1820
'40	Martin, Joseph.....			79	Waldo.....	Res. Prospect.
'35e	Martin, Joseph.....	Cont. line.....	Private.....	74	Waldo.....	
'35d	Martin, Nathaniel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	88	Penobscot...	
'35e	Martin, Robert.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	81	Cumberland...	
'35e	Mason, Broadstreet.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	64	Waldo.....	d. June, 1824.
'35d	Mason, Ebenezer.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	71	Kennebec...	
'40				77	Kennebec...	Res. Vienna.
'40	Mason, Eunice.....			80	Cumberland...	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Mason, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	65	Cumberland...	Oct. 22, 1824. d.
'35d	Mason, Moses.....	N. H. mil.....	Private.....	77	Oxford.....	
'35d	Mason, Tilley.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	74	Somerset...	
'40	Massman, Aaron.....			82	Lincoln.....	Res. Thomas- ton. Same as Moosman.
'35d	Masterson, James.....	Mass. mil.....	Pvt. & Sea	75	Oxford.....	
'35e	Mathews, Daniel 2'd.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	64	Cumberland...	d. Feb. 10, 1823
'40	Mathews, Desire.....			78	Kennebec...	Res. Vassallbor- ough.
'35e	Mathews, John 1st.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	89	Oxford.....	d. Jan., 1826.
'35e	Mathews, Daniel.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	61	Somerset...	d. in 1826.
'35e	Mathews, John 2'd.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	79	York.....	
'40	Maxfield, Daniel.....			55	Penobscot...	Res. Bradford.
'35e	Maxfield, Robert.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74	Cumberland...	
'40				78	Cumberland...	Res. No. Yar- mouth.
'35d	Maxfield, William.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	74	Cumberland...	
'40	Maxwell, Robert.....			74	Cumb.....	Res. Danville.
'35e	Maxwell, William.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	8	Kennebec...	
'40	Maxwell, William.....			80	Cumberland...	Res. Danville.
'35d	Mayberry, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	70	Cumberland...	
'35d	Mayberry, Thomas.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74	Cumberland...	
'35e	Mayberry, William.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	Cumberland...	
'40				82	Cumberland...	Res. Raymond.
'40	Mayhew, James.....			81	Penobscot...	Res. Bangor.
'40	Mayhew, James.....			81	Penobscot...	Res. Carmel.
'35e	Mayhue, James.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	Penobscot...	Same as May- hew?
'35e	Mayhue, Joshua.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	83	Hancock....	d. Jan. 11, 1820.
'35d	Maynard, Joseph.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant.....	76	Somerset...	
'40				81	Somerset...	Res. Madison.
'35d	Mayo, Isaac.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	76	Waldo.....	
'35e	Meader, Francis.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	87	Somerset...	
'40	Means, James.....			86	Waldo.....	Res. Brooks.
'35e	Means, James.....	Mass. line.....	Captain.....	65	Cumberland...	
'35e		2'd. Regt.....	Captain.....	—	Cumberland...	d. Oct. 15, 1832.
'35e	Means, Thomas.....	1st. Mass. line.	Private.....	72	Kennebec...	d. Jan. 5, 1828.
'35d	Mehtar, Isaac.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	72	Oxford.....	
'35e	Meldrum, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	70	York.....	d. Dec. 7, 1822.
'35e	Melvin, David.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	77	Hancock....	d. Jan. 20, 1830.
'35e	Melvin, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	85	Kennebec...	
'40	Mendum, Anna.....			81	York.....	Res. York.
'35e	Mendum, William.....	Cont. Navy.....	Mariner.....	77	York.....	d. Feb. 18, 1831.
'40	Menour, Margaret.....			86	Cumberland...	Res. Standish. See also Merro.
'40	Merb, Josiah.....			85	Lincoln.....	Res. Warren. Same as Mero.
'35e	Merchant, John.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant.....	67	Kennebec...	d. Feb. 5, 1819.
'35d	Mero, Amariah.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant.....	77	Lincoln.....	Same as Mero?
'35d	Mero, Josiah.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	79	Lincoln.....	Same as Merb.
'35d	Merrick, John.....	Mass. line.....	Pvt. & C'p.	73	Somerset...	
'35d	Merrill, Abel.....	Mass. State.....	Pvt. & Mus.	78	York.....	
'40	Merrill, Abner.....			49	Liscataquis...	Res. Parkman.
'35d	Merrill, Amos.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	82	Cumberland...	
'35d	Merrill, Jacob.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	79	Cumberland...	
'35d	Merrill, Jacob.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	York.....	
'40				81	York.....	Res. Kenne- bunkport.
'35d	Merrill, James.....	Mass. line & mil	Private.....	73	Cumberland...	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Merrill, John...			81	Cumberland.	Res. Gray.
'40	Merrill, John...			80	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Merrill, Moses...	Mass. line	S e r g. & Lieut.	90	Cumberland	
'35d	Merrill, Nathan...	Mass. line	Private...	82	Cumberland.	
'35d	Merrill, Roger...	Mass. State	Private...	72	Kennebec...	
'40				78	Kennebec...	Res. Litchfield.
'35d	Merrill, Samuel...	Mass. line	Private...	80	York.	
'40	Merit, Mary...			78	Lincoln...	Res. Bremen.
'40	Merit, William...			81	Washington.	Residence, Addison.
'35d	Merritt, Jonathan...	Mass. State	Private...	80	Lincoln...	
'35e	Merritt, William...	Mass. line	Private...	64	Washington.	
'35e	Morrow, William...	Mass. line	Private...	75	Cumberland.	d. Aug. 2, 1823. See also Morrow
'35e	Mescroe, Solomon...	Mass. line	Ensign	77	Cumberland.	
'35e	Meserve, Nathaniel...	Mass. line	Private...	87	York...	d. Jan. 1825.
'40	Meso, Amreuh...			83	Somerset...	Res. Starks. Same as Mero?
'35d	Metcalf, Titus...	Mass. State	Private...	80	Waldo...	
'40				85	Waldo...	Res. Appleton.
'35d	Michals, William...	Mass. mil.	Private...	71	Waldo...	
'35e	Miller, Asa...	Mass. line	Private...	85	Somerset...	
'35d	Miller, Frank...	Mass. State	Private...	69	Lincoln...	
'40				75	Lincoln...	Res. Waldoborough.
'35e	Miller, John...	Mass. line	Private...	72	York...	d. Nov. 28, 1825
'35d	Miller, Lemuel...	Mass. line	Lieutenant.	84	York...	
'40				89	York...	Res. Kennebunkport.
'40	Miller, Noah...			66	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35e	Millet, John...	N. H. line	Private...	93	York...	
'35e	Millet, Thomas...	Cont. Navy	Mariner...	87	Kennebec...	d. Sept. 6, 1824.
'40	Millett, John...			77	York...	Res. Kennebunkport.
'35e	Milligin, Joel...	Mass. line	Private...	72	Cumberland.	
'40	Milliken, John...			78	Waldo...	Res. Montville. Same as Mulliken.
'35d	Milliken, Joshua...	Mass. line	Private...	79	Cumberland.	d. Nov. 27, 1832
'35d	Milliken, Lemuel...	Mass. line	Serg. & Lt.	86	Cumberland.	
'40	Milliken, Lydia...			79	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough.
'40	Milliken, Margaret...			83	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough.
'35e	Millikin, Abner...	Mass. line	Private...	78	Hancock...	
'35e	Millikin, Josiah...	Mass. line	Private...	76	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 7, 1832.
'35d	Mills, Phillip...	Mass. mil.	Private...	80	Oxford	
'35d	Mink, John...	Mass. mil.	Private...	71	Lincoln...	
'40				77	Lincoln...	Res. Waldoborough.
'35d	Mink, Paul...	Mass. mil.	Private...	81	Lincoln...	
'35e	Mink, Valentine...	Mass. line	Private...	80	Kennebec...	d. June 19, 1832
'40	Mitchell, Ammi...			47	Oxford	Res. Mexico.
'35e	Mitchell, James M...	Mass. line	Private...	74	Lincoln...	
'40				80	Lincoln...	Res. Bath.
'35e	Mitchell, John...	Mass. line	Private...	64	Washington.	
'35e	Mitchell, Joshua...	Mass. line	Private...	67	Lincoln...	d. Nov. 6, 1826.
'35e	Mitchell, Josiah...	Mass. line	Private...	70	Kennebec...	d. Nov. 12, 1819
'40	Mitchell, Pammy...			80	Lincoln...	Res. Bath.
'35d	Mitchell, Richard...	Mass. mil.	Private...	76	Cumberland.	
'35e	Mitchell, Samuel...	Mass. line	Private...	82	Kennebec...	
'35e	Mitchell, William...	N. H. line	Private...	74	York...	d. March, 1827.
'35d	Monk, Elias...	Mass. mil.	Private...	73	Oxford	
'40	Monk, Elias...			86	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35e	Monroe, Abijah...	Mass. line	Private...	75	Oxford	
'35e	Monroe, Hugh...	Mass. line	Private...	66	Lincoln...	d. June 22, 1832
'35d	Moody, Edward...	N. H. line	Private...	76	Somerset...	
'35e	Moody, George...	Mass. line	Private...	73	York...	
'35d	Moody, John...	Mass. line	Pvt. & Co'p	82	Lincoln...	
'40	Moody, John...			59	Kennebec...	Res. Monmouth
'35e	Moody, Joshua...	Mass. line	Private...	82	Cumberland.	d. Dec. 28, 1828
'40	Moody, Lucy...			76	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'40	Moody, Rebecca...			83	Cumberland.	Res. Sebago.
'35d	Moody, Samuel...	Mass. State	Fifer & Serg.	76	Kennebec...	

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

OTIS MARTIN.

Otis Martin died at his home in Guilford, Maine, July 18, 1920. He was the son of Addison and Lydia Martin. In the fall of 1825 his father opened the first store in what is now Guilford village. He was born in Guilford Nov. 14, 1844. He married Annie Atwood May 29, 1872. Of this union the children now living are Rev. George A. Martin, a Methodist clergyman of note in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Frank O. Martin at the head of the Straw & Martin Insurance Agency in Guilford, and Carl and Florence S. Martin of Guilford. During his life he was a leading figure in the political and civic affairs of Piscataquis county, serving as sheriff six years and as deputy sheriff twenty-one years. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1891. He had positive ideas regarding religious, political and relative subjects, and was a life-long member of the Methodist denomination and the Republican party. He was in the truest sense of that often carelessly used term "a good citizen." He was a true type of that staunch and upright citizenry which makes the State of Maine one of the grandest and most wholesome places in the entire world for a real home.

The last number of *Americana* (third quarter 1920) contains a genealogical article of deep interest on the Coe-Harthorn families of America. It traces the Coe family from the time of John Coe, born in the county of Essex, England, about 1360, down to the present day. Robert Coe was born in Suffolk county Oct. 26, 1596. He became a Puritan in early manhood, and emigrated to Connecticut, April 30, 1634. Among its illustrations are fine engravings of the late Eben Coe of Bangor, formerly a prominent figure in the financial circles of eastern Maine, and at one time the largest owner of wild lands in the State, and his son, Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, now a resident of that city, and prominent in its financial, professional, literary and social interests. Dr. Coe has ever taken a deep interest in the history of Maine. He has been an active member of the Bangor Historical Society from its beginning.

Since the foregoing was written Dr. Thomas Upham Coe died Saturday morning, July 31, 1920, at his summer home at Kineo, after an illness of two days of pneumonia. His death was entirely unexpected. He was in his 83rd year.

One of the finest and most important things in a literary line which has been produced by the Maine Centennial this year is the neat little, well illustrated brochure by Windsor Daggett entitled "A Down-East Yankee from the District of Maine," which relates the life-story of John Neal. It is a valuable historical sketch of an important character in the early days of Maine's statehood. Mr. Daggett, whose home is now in New York, was formerly of the faculty of the University of Maine. He is a facile and entertaining writer, and in this work has done a great service to the literature and history of Maine.

It has always seemed to the writer that for some reason, or perhaps unintentionally, the historical writers of Portland have neglected due and proper reference to John Neal, one of the ablest and most notable of any of Maine's early writers. He was a native of that city, his birth-place being on Free street. He came from venerable Quaker stock. When Maine became a state he was 27 years old, and was then beginning to write both prose and

poetry. Professor Daggett says that he was "the first writer to represent the United States of North America in the British quarterlies." John Neal was also as a writer and lecturer one of the pioneers in the advocacy of woman's suffrage.

In the same book he also tells in a delightful manner the story of Thomas Shaw of Standish, Maine. He was one of the old time writers of broadside poetry. He was born in 1753, was in the Continental Army, and died October 20, 1838.

In Bulletin No. 2 of the Department of Agriculture relating to market activities in Maine, issued for June, 1920, Hon. Frank S. Adams has a timely warning against drifting too far into the vortex of excessive centralization. In his article on (p. 56) "Community Spirit" along this line is a familiar and accurate glimpse into old customs in Maine's early days as follows:

There is a great need of more civic pride manifest in the work. A co-operative spirit to make the town we live in and the country a desirable place for a home.

As our government is becoming more centralized there seems to be a notable lack of community spirit, a spirit to do something for the public benefit without any thoughts of a financial recompense. Under the old method when towns were divided into small units for the administration of schools and roads, the individuals in these divisions made direct contributions to the schools in order to save moneys that came from municipal taxation and funds from the state for the support of teaching, thereby lengthening out the school year. The individual contributions consisted of each family contributing a certain amount of fuel, determined by the number of scholars in the family, and the same was true in relation to the board for the teacher, a teacher boarding a certain time in each family determined by the number of scholars attending school. The highways were built and repaired by a similar method, each family working on the highways, the amount of work performed depending almost entirely on the amount of available man and team labor in a family. While it is true that there was a certain direct road tax under the law, little regard was paid to it in the repairs of the highways. I am not trying to defend this old system only from the standpoint of the community spirit that it developed, a spirit of civic pride. We should try now to get some force at work to revive this community spirit. We do not think we need any new organizations for this purpose. This is a field that the Grange in co-operation with Farm Bureaus might work to good advantage. We have demonstrated this past winter that this community spirit is still alive by the splendid work done in some of the communities in helping restore service on the trolley lines during the snow blockade.

On the afternoon of June 15th, 1920, the writer sat on the terrace of the front yard of the residence of Marcellus L. Hussey on Main street in the village of Guilford, Maine. We have recently been informed that this is the spot where was located the first tavern in that village. Of the accuracy of this statement, however, we are not positive. This terrace was constructed by someone of a wise and benevolent conception of how to do common things in a way beneficial to future generations. It makes the most comfortable and delightful loafing place without interference of any stern visaged and sour looking yard-keeper. On that balmy afternoon we were one of a group of congenial spirits who happened along and stopped a while to talk. Others were Mr. Hussey himself, Henry Hudson, John Houston, "Wal" Edes, the late Otis Martin, and several others of Guilford's distinguished citizenry. We talked of the early history of Guilford, some of its interesting characters in the days of yore, of politics, religion, the candidates for governor, etc. It was a pleasant and agreeable hour to us which we shall long remember, especially so, as Mr. Hussey at the time presented us with a century old book entitled "A Narrative of a Tour of Observation, Made during the Summer of 1817, by James Monroe, President of the United States, through the North-Eastern and North-Western Departments of the Union: with a View to the Examination of Their Several Military Defences," published in Philadelphia, 1818 by S. A. Mitchell & H. Ames, Clark and Co., Printers. This is a book of 228 pages in which is an accurate account of President Monroe's visit to the district of Maine, which in the near future we intend to compile for the readers of the *Journal*. Mr. Hussey has always taken an interest in Maine historical subjects, but has devoted more of his busy life to the making of the industrial history of his own town and county than to historical research.

Another of the most valuable of the Maine Centennial productions is "The Maine Book" written and compiled by Henry E. Dunnack, the able and popular librarian of the Maine state library. In his preface the author says, "This book is in no sense a his-

tory of Maine, nor is it intended to be substituted for any period of Maine history;” yet it contains very much regarding the history of Maine from its early days to the present time, of its geography and topography, and of its industrial and social development. It is beautifully illustrated. Its every page is entertaining and instructive and it makes one of the best reference books on the State of Maine that has ever been written.

MAINE.

I love the dear old state of Maine,
Its mountains, streams and rills;
And above all the slender pine
That grows upon the hill.

I love to hear the legends
Which cluster about thy name;
And the history of the past
Which has given thee much fame.

I love thee, Maine, My Native State,
The State which gave me birth,
And all thy children, too,
Who sit around thy hearth.

I love thy beauty, dear old Maine,
Thy rockbound coast, and briny sea;
All that charms and fascinates;
’Tis surely very dear to me.

CITORUS.

We will sing thy praises, Maine,
From Aroostook to Casco Bay;
All hail to thee, my dear old State,
On this glad centennial day.

—*Victoria Aurora Magnusson.*

Gorham, Me., June 1, 1920.

Regarding the Simmons Family

Miss W. B. Fairbanks of Farmington, Maine, a well known research worker along genealogical lines, writes to the Journal as follows:

Speaking of the Simmons family I wish to say that referring to Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 139, of your magazine, Moses (1) and Moses, Jr. (2) were not *one*, but two individuals, father and son. Moses, Sr., married Sarah, had Moses, Jr., who married, 1662, Patience Barstow, and died before his father. Their daughter Patience Simmons baptized in 1676 married George Barrows and from them I am descended in a Waterman-Chipman-Fairbanks line. Of course documentary evidence can be furnished for the statements herewith made. I would like to have them written out and printed in your magazine. Some think that Sarah was a daughter of Roger Chandler and if this is true there is Mayflower Pilgrim blood there.

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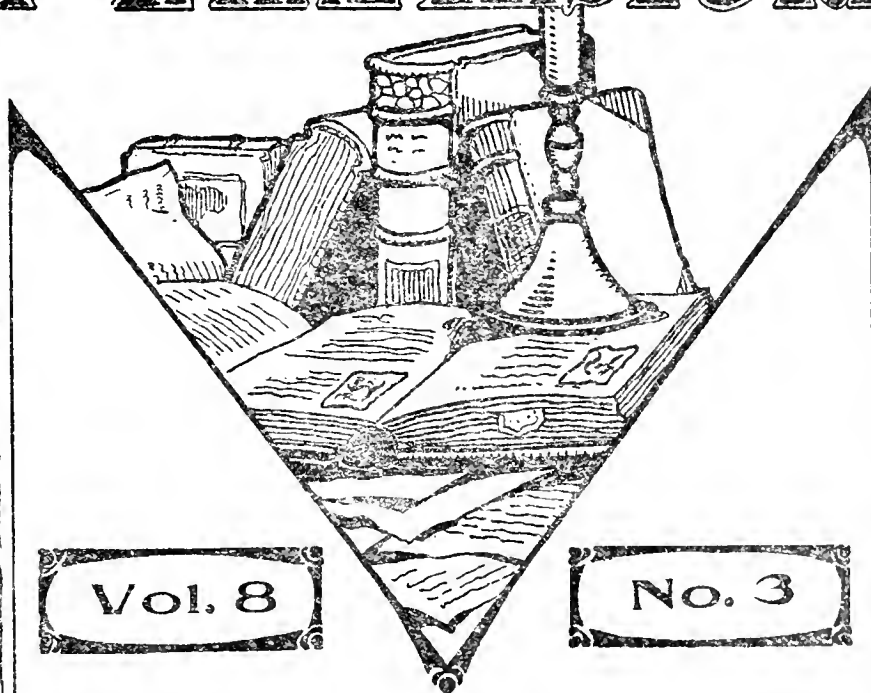
Bangor, Maine

Revolutionary Pensioners in Maine

A Frank Talk by the Publisher

. NOVEMBER

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 8

No. 3

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1920

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DOVER, ME.

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54 YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.
 Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?
 (Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)
CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE



Home of the Hon. Edward Kavanagh, Governor of Maine, 1843, in the village of Damariscotta Mills, town of Newcastle, Maine. For references to Gov. Kavanagh see the Journal (biog. sketch) Vol. II, pp. 37-39, and (in connection with the Northeastern Boundary Controversy) Vol. V, pp. 22-25.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 3

To the Patrons of the Journal:

A FRANK TALK BY THE PUBLISHER.

For many years prior to 1913 the writer had been possessed with a strong desire or an inspiration,—whatever that word may really mean—to furnish Maine people with a publication of modest ambition devoted entirely to topics relating to the history of Maine, and especially to interesting side-lights on its colonial period. During the winter of that year I was at Augusta some of the time, and talked about it with certain friends whom I knew to be interested in such matters, and the result was that upon returning to my home, I arranged with a printer to produce what was the first number of Vol. I of the Journal.

Taking a sample copy of this with me, I returned to Augusta and called the attention of members of the Legislature and other public men of the state whom I met there to it. They approved of the project to such an extent that I secured two hundred or more subscribers. Immediately this frail literary bark, laden with fragmentary bits, facts and scraps, many of them on the border of oblivion, yet all pertaining to ancient and venerable things in Maine, was set adrift upon the uncertain sea of Maine Journalism. These first subscribers would make a roster of many of Maine's brightest and most distinguished men. The fact that, with the exception of those who have dropped from the list through death and changed conditions, nearly all of them yet honor the Journal's mailing list with their names is indeed gratifying.

I never had any delusions about this rather slenderly equipped enterprise. I fully realized that so far as remuneration was concerned it must necessarily ever be

largely a labor of love. Yet under adverse circumstances it has kept on a safe track until the enormous rise in print paper during the first part of the present year. Now, in its eighth volume, this publication has arrived at the parting of the ways, and must choose one of three courses to pursue. These are: To maintain it at a considerable financial loss, to discontinue it, or to raise its price.

The first I am not financially able to do. The second grieves me to contemplate. While in the end it may involve some personal loss, I feel that it is a duty to myself and to the loyal friends of the Journal to undertake, for one volume at least, the third way out of the dilemma. If this be so, it only remains to fix the price. I have careful estimates of several printers and an exact account of the expenses and receipts of the previous volumes. I have studied it all with care, and my conclusion is that to continue it with the same quality of paper as is now used, the number to average 50-60 pages of text, the price must be two dollars per volume in order to avoid such a slump as would put it entirely out of existence.

It is very desirable to change the issuance of these quarterly numbers so that the first part of each volume will begin with January-February-March of each year instead of May-June-July as has formerly been the practice. To readjust this the fourth and last number of the current volume will be issued in December. Volume IX will begin with the January-February-March number at two dollars per year.

Now, friends, the future life of the Journal is up to you. It is only with your hearty co-operation that its existence can be made safe. In this connection we quote from a letter just received from General Henry L. Mitchell of Bangor, a lawyer and for many years a leader in the social and industrial life of that city:

"I read your card on 'reinforcement' in your last issue of the SPRAGUE JOURNAL, and have asked several of my friends to subscribe for same.

"I hope to get you several new members, shall do my best to do so, not for the fee you offer but to help you in your good work.

"I read the Journal with much interest and want it to go on. I hope others will take an interest and help you get new subscribers."

This letter in its expression of appreciation for the work that the Journal is doing for Maine is typical. Many of a similar tone have been received, some of which have appeared on our pages under the title of "Sayings of Subscribers."

Recently there are indications that some of the public schools of Maine desire to use the Journal as a work of reference. Dr. Thomas, the State Superintendent, and other leading educators are urging this. Hence the Journal will make every effort to co-operate with them in this regard. Commencing with the first number of the next volume (IX) several pages will be devoted to a department along these lines if superintendents and teachers will aid in furnishing suggestions, data, etc., appropriate for it.

On a beautiful August day of the present year the editor of the Journal enjoyed a pleasant auto ride with Hon. William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham, Maine, and Prof. Bertram E. Packard, superintendent of schools at Sanford, Maine. We passed over much of the territory that was the ancient town of Pownalboro, the present town of Dresden being an important part of it. There we visited the court house (see Journal, Vol. VII, p. 175), and saw the place where John Gardiner lived and practiced law when he represented Pownalboro in the Massachusetts legislature. We were during the entire day on historic ground of Revolutionary times, passed the old Mustard and Peacock taverns and many other points and places of interest to the antiquarian. Dining that evening at "The Oaklands," the historic old Gardiner mansion with a most delightful host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, was also a most delightful feature of a delightful day. Mr. Gardiner is a direct descendant of Dr. Silvester Gardiner.

A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts, Descendents of Moses Simmons (Moses Symonson). "Fortune" 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Concluded from page 107)

SIXTH GENERATION.

5 4 3 2 1

Thomas Simmons (Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons. His tomb-stone in the Slaigo yard, Waldoboro, Me., reads thus:

Col. Thomas Simmons
died, Oct. 4, 1868,
Æ 86 yrs., 4 mos

7

Thomas served in the war of 1812 and received the title of colonel. He (Thomas Simmons) married Catherine Fyler, (died June 7, 1872, Æ. 86 yrs. 9 mos). They had 10 children as follows:

6

Thomas Jefferson Simmons, b. April, 1808; d. Dec. 26, 1883, æ. 75 yrs., 8 mos., 2 dys.

7

Capt. Joseph W. Simmons died Jan. 16, 1892, æ. 75 yrs., 1 mo., 27 days.

7

Gorham Parks (?) Simmons.

7

Daniel Webster Simmons.

7

Louise Simmons m. Jacob Moody, (Nob. Me.); d. in Massachusetts. Lived in Portland, buried in Rockland, Me.

7

Elizabeth Simmons, m. Silas Gowen, Belmont, Me.

7

Susanna Simmons, d. May 29, 1888, æ. 73 yrs., 8 mos.

7

Caroline Simmons, b. Nov. 6, 1827; d. Nov. 8, 1852.

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James Simmons (Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses,) was born at Waldoboro, Maine, January 10, 1781, and died at Nobleboro, Maine, Oct. 2, 1872. In the cemetery at Nobleboro, Me., there is a tomb-stone to his memory that reads:

Col. James Simmons

Died Oct. 2, 1872,

Aged 92 yrs., 9 mos.

James Simmons married Christania Keen daughter of Nye and Molly (Smith) Keen. Christania (Keen) Simmons was born Sept. 16, 1784, and died at Nobleboro, Me., May 1st, 1861, aged 76 years.

James Simmons was farmer, blacksmith and soldier. He received the title of Colonel for training a company of men in the war of 1812. He was Colonel in one regiment, his brother Thomas Simmons in another. In his earlier days James Simmons was a skilled drummer, a drum major, so called, of his company. His drum seemed to have been a part of his being. One day when he was drumming, a relative not over fond of such music said to him, "Colonel, don't you think if you should drum less and work more you would get on better?" He always attended the "Musters" of the Militia, and was ever young in spirit. Even when eighty years old (it has been said) he could ride horse back and did so at a review at Damariscotta, Me. At this time he remarked that he felt like enlisting in the Army (the Civil War was then in progress). He was active to the end and died suddenly while engaged

6

with his usual home duties. Col. James Simmons was musician in Capt. C. Miller's company, Lieut. Col. S. Thatcher's regiment, from Sept. 4, to Sept. 10, 1812, raised at Waldoboro, Me., served at Camden, Me.

The children of James and Christania (Keen) Simmons were:

7

Nathaniel Simmons, b. Oct. 14, 1802; d. April 26, 1889.

7

Mary Simmons, b. Feb. 2nd, 1805; m. Geo. Light (Waldoboro).

7

Lucy Simmons b. Sept. 15, 1807; m. Thaddeus Moody, (Jefferson).

7
James Simmons, b. Sept. 5, 1810; m. Betsey Hobbs.

7
Sarah Simmons, b. July 30, 1813; m. Austin Mero.

7
Job Chamberlain Simmons, b. May 13, 1816; m. Clarissa Orff.

7
Rachel Simmons, b. Aug. 11, 1819; m. J. C. Robbins.

7
Josiah Simmons, born Jan. 21, 1823; m. Rachel Benner.

7
Zebedee Simmons, b. Aug. 27, 1825; m. Margaret Houston, (Damariscotta, Me.)

7
John Randall Simmons, b. March 11, 1831; m. Mary Dubet.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

7 6 5 4 3 2

Nathaniel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l. Joseph, John,
I
Moses,) the eldest child of Col. James and Christania (Keen)
Simmons was born at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 14, 1802, and died at
Belfast (Hayford Hill) Maine, April 26, 1889. In the private
yard on the Simmons' estate, Belfast, Me., is a stone to his mem-
ory.—

Nathaniel Simmons,—Father—
Died April 26, 1889
Æt 86 yrs., 6 mos.—Gone but not forgotten—

He married first his cousin Mary Keen, Nov. 30, 1822 or 1826:
3
2
1
 'secondly Rosanna Moody (John, Amos) Nov. 28, 1827 or 30.
 The dates of his marriages as given by relatives differ from those
 given in Pillsbury's Journal.

The following is a newspaper account of his life that appeared at the time of his death:

“ Nathaniel Simmons was born in Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 4 or 12, 1802, and died in Belfast, Me., April 21, 1880, in the 87th year of his age. He was the eldest of ten children, four of whom are now living, three having died during the past three months. His parents, Col. James and Christania (Keen) Simmons moved to the town of Nobleboro, when he was eight years old, and he rode behind his aged grandfather on horseback.

"He witnessed some of the scenes of the war of 1812. Among them are the following: One Peter Light a fisherman, was captured by a British privateer and carried to Halifax. The crew having gone ashore for a holiday, Light and the negro cook were left on board the vessel.

"During the absence of the crew, Light and the negro cut the cable and steered for the New England coast. As they sailed up Waldoboro river they fired several guns which alarmed the people in the vicinity.



NATHANIEL SIMMONS.

7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Nathaniel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses).

"His father (Col. James Simmons) on hearing the report of the guns, saddled his horse and taking Nathaniel on behind him, started for Waldoboro. There was great rejoicing among the people on account of this successful and bold adventure.

"They took the barrels of liquor out of the vessel, knocked in the heads and passed it around. At another time he engaged to drive a baggage wagon to Wiscasset. The troops on arriving

there, marched to the top of a high hill to show their number to the British, who lay in the harbor. The English as soon as they saw the Americans, climbed into the rigging, which was red with British troops in scarlet uniforms.

"Mr. Simmons learned the blacksmith's trade while young and followed it until a few years ago. He was twice married. First in 1822, to Mary Keen, of Nobleboro. Two children (Philip and Susan) were born to them. His wife and children died. In 1830, he married Rosanna Moody, daughter of John and Peggy (Ludwig) Moody of the same town. Seven children were born to them. All of whom are living. He was converted in 1836 and was baptized by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, settled pastor of Nobleboro. He united with the Second Baptist Church of that place."

In February, 1847, he moved to Belfast, Me., where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. January 16, 1875, his second wife died (aged 68 yrs., 18 dys.) From that time he has lived with his eldest son John (Moody) Simmons on the homestead. He was a kind husband and indulgent father. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, giving up work only a few weeks before his death. He was a man of robust frame, having been sick only a few times during his long life.

All his children were born in Nobleboro, Me., except Nahum Ludwig Simmons. The children of Nathaniel and Rosanna (Moody) Simmons were:

- 8
Margaret Simmons, b. ———; d. March 7, 1897, ae. 65 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys.
- 8
John (Moody) Simmons, b. Nov. 10, 1833; d. Feb. 1, 1914.
- 8
Nathaniel Simmons, b. Jan. 15, 1838; d. Oct. 14, 1899.
- 8
Sarah Elizabeth Simmons, b. Sept. 1, 1835; m. Aug. 30, 1858, F. S. Johnson.
- 8
Allan Jackson Simmons.
- 8
Mary Ann Simmons, b. June 15, 1845; d. Sept. 10, 1903.
- 8
Nahum Ludwig Simmons, b. Jan. 2, 1848; d. Jan. 21, 1900.

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

James Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses)
the son of James and Christania (Keen) Simmons was born Sept.

5, 1810. He married first Betsey Hobbs, secondly her sister Mary

7

Hobbs. James Simmons was surveyor and lived for a time at Bangor, Me., and then moved to the West (Wisconsin).

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Sarah Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born July 30, 1813, and married Austin Mero. They had ten children, among them, Fred, Rachel, Alwilda, Miranda and Elden Mero. They lived in Diamond Bluff, Wisc.

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Job Chamberlain Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses)

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was born May 13, 1816; married Clarissa Orff. They had

8

a son Everett Simmons who married Ellen A. Howard who lives at Waldoboro, Me., and has two sons Fred and LeGrand Simmons.

9

8

LeGrand Simmons, son of Everett, married Lillian A. Whitlock,

10

10

10

Jan. 12, 1910. Their children are Dorothy Marie and Arland Everett Simmons. Fred Simmons, son of (8) married Faustena M. Sidelinger.

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Rachel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) married J. C. Robbins, proprietor of hotel at Belfast, Maine. They had a son, John Robbins.

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Josiah Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan. 21, 1823. Married Rachel Benner. Their children were:

8

Harrison Simmons.

8

Luville Simmons.

8

Sarah Simmons m. Mr. Chester W. Bryant.

Three children:

Mary Edna m. Dr. P. E. Joslin.

LeRoy Bryant m. Ger. Patterson.

Chessell Bryant m.; 13 children.

8

Ira Simmons.

8

Luville Simmons married Hattie Woodworth and has daughters, one of whom is Edna Simmons, a graduate of Boston University; another, Eleanor Simmons, Boston University, and Murray J. Simmons.

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Zebedee Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) born Aug. 27, 1825; married Margaret Houston of Damariscotta, Maine.

The children of Zebedee and Margaret (Houston) Simmons were:

Dexter Simmons, Knox St., Rockland, Maine.

Fred Simmons.

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John Randall Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

1

Moses) born Aug. 27, 1831, married Mary Dulet. Their children were:

Carrie m. Uphen.

Another m. March.

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Thomas Jefferson Simmons (Thomas, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

2

1

John, Moses) born at Waldoboro, Maine, in April, 1808, was the

6

son of Thomas and Catherine (Flyer) Simmons; d. Dec. 26, 1883, aged 75 yrs., 8 mos., 2 days; married Clarissa W. ————. She died Aug. 22, 1897, at 77 yrs., 5 mos.

The children of Thomas Jefferson and Clarissa W. were born in Waldoboro, Me.

8

Hugh John Anderson Simmons, b. July 24, 1843; died in Aug. or Sept., 1912; married Jan. 19, 1892, to Ida Grey Soule.

Bernice Dunker Simmons b. Sept. 29, 1884; d. spring of 1916 or 17. Both H. J. Anderson and his sister Bernice lived on the old Simmons estate at Waldoboro, Me. Their grandfather the first Thomas Simmons, a carpenter by trade built the present colonial house that still stands (well kept) on the Simmons farm.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Margaret Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l Joseph, John,

I

Moses) daughter of Nathaniel and Rosanna (Moody) Simmons, was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan., 1832; died March 7, 1897, (and is buried in Morrill, Me., cemetery) aged 65 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys. She married Albion K. Jackson of Morrill, Me.

The children of Albion K. and Margaret (Simmons) Jackson are:

9

Ervin Jackson, m. Mary Keen and have Arthur Jackson and Fred Jackson who married Mabel Hatch of Morrill, Me., and is a grain merchant at Belfast.

9

Albion K. Jackson, who has two children, one, Margaret, a graduate of Belfast High School, married to Miller Ross of Lincolnville, Me.

9

Anna Jackson, m. Mr. Bowden, has one child, Gladys Bowden, graduate of the Holbrook, Mass., High School.

9

Rosanna Jackson, m. J. W. Collins.

8

Margaret (Simmons) Jackson married secondly Mr. Van Rensalaer Neal.

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John Moody Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

2

I

John, Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Nov. 10, 1833; died at Belfast, Me., (Hayford Hill) Feb. 1st, 1914. He married three times; first, he married Mary Jane Hall. His third wife was Angelia Hutchins (Boulter) whom he married in 1880. Mr. Simmons was a farmer and a highly respected citizen. The children of John Moody and Angelia (Hutchins-Boulter) Simmons were:

9

John Percy Simmons, b. Nov. 28, 1881, a graduate of the Belfast, Me. High School (1902), of the University of Maine (B. S. degree, 1906); captain in University Cadets Company. Mr. J. P. Simmons is now a civil engineer and has held responsible positions in New York and elsewhere.

9

Charles Hutchins Simmons, b. May 2nd, 1883; married Dec. 20, 1913, Myrtle Nash and they have three children: Ruth, John, Moody. Mr. Chas. H. Simmons now lives on the Simmons' home-
stead. He is of the third generation to live upon it.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Nathaniel Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,
I

Moses), was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan. 15, 1838, died at (Poor's Mills,) Belfast, Me., Oct. 14, 1899; buried at Morrill, Me., cemetery. He was a blacksmith by trade, a Baptist and an excellent citizen. He married Abby Patterson. They had one child, Arline Simmons, a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me. She married Mr. Walter Cooper and has a daughter.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Sarah Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,
I

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Sept. 1, 1835. She married Frederick Stevens Johnson of Belfast, Me. They lived in Idaho several years where Mr. Johnson was engaged in mill business. Later they lived at Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., and he ran a flour and grist mill. Mr. Johnson died Aug. 31, 1911. He was born Mar. 27, 1831.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Mary Ann Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,
I

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., June 15, 1845; d. Sept. 10, 1903, at Belfast, Me., (near "Head of the Tide"). She married Richard W. Woodbury, Mar. 27, 1862.

Their children are:

9

Abby Woodbury who married ——— Moody.

Child, Merle Moody m. ———

9

Mary Woodbury, school teacher at Belfast.

Sarah Woodbury, who married Russell Stevenson and they have the following children:

Richard Stevenson and Rachel Stevenson.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Allan J. Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

I

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., 184—. Died at Waldo, Me. Married Addie Ray. Mr. Simmons was a farmer, blacksmith, and veterinarian. He was a cheerful, kindly father, helpful to neighbors and hospitable to all. He was a favorite uncle to all his many nieces and nephews.

The children of Allan J. and Addie (Ray) Simmons were:

Helen Simmons m. Bert Shorey.
 Elizabeth Simmons m. Chas. K. Forbes.
 Georgia Simmons m. Walter I. Neal.
 Marcie Simmons m. Chas. Stocker.
 Mary Simmons m. Chas. Wallace, (Frank R. Wallace, son).
 Rose Simmons m. Fred Bunker.
 Ada Simmons, died young.
 Ardria Simmons m. Arthur Payson.
 Lawrence Nath'l Simmons m. Adelia Holmes.
 Nathalia Simmons, died young.
 Cora Simmons, died young.

10

Frank Ray Wallace, a graduate of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., lieutenant in U. S. Army, 1917-18.

Allen Neal, Freedom Academy and Vet. College.

9

Lawrence S., graduate of M. C. I., Pittsfield, Me. His children are Ralph and Phyllis.

10

Ralph Simmons, Belfast High School; student at University of Maine.

8

7

6

5

4

3

Nahum Ludwig Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

2

1

John, Moses) the youngest child of Nathaniel and Rosanna Moody Simmons was born at Belfast, Me., (Hayford Well) Jan. 2, 1848, and died at Morrill, Me., Jan. 21, 1909.

8

Children of Nahum Ludwig and Annie (Brown) Simmons:

9

Roscoe Nahum Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., July 16, 1879.

9

Harry Guy Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., Nov. 15, 1881.

9
Frederick Johnson Simmons, b. at Knoxville, Me., May 23, 1884.

9
Edmund Phinney Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., Oct. 26, 1886.

9
Winifred Bernice Simmons, b. at Belfast, Me., Sept. 22

9
Grace Burnette Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., March 1.

9
Joanna Pierce Simmons, b. at Morrill, Me., Oct. 4.

9
Hugh Ludwig Simmons, b. at Morrill, Me., Oct. 31, 1893.

9 8 7 6 5
Winifred Bernice Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,
4 3 2 1
Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Belfast, Me. She was graduated from the East Maine Conference Seminary in 1895. She taught in the common schools at Morrill, Belfast, Montville, and Limestone, Me., and Latin and Greek in the Camden, Me., High School (Megunticook H. S.) She married (at Morrill, Me.,) July 12, 1899, Chester Boice Allen of Spencer, Mass. Mr. Allen was then principal of the Camden, Me., H. S. He was educated at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and at Clark University. They have one child, Chester Boice Allen, Jr., b. at Hollbrook, Mass., July 21, '07.

9 8 7 6 5 4
Grace Burnette Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,
3 2 1
Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Knox, Maine. She studied at
East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me., and was grad-
uated from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College in
1899. Miss Simmons has taught in the public schools of Morrill,
Belmont, Searsmont and Belfast, Maine, and has been assistant
teacher in the Milford, Conn., High School and in the Scituate,
Mass., High School; principal Hatherly Grammar School, Scituate,
Mass., and principal of W. H. McElwin Grammar School, Bridge-
water, Mass., and principal of Nevin Grammar School, South Wey-
mouth. Miss Simmons has been advisor to the Normal Art Mag.
and is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston.

9 8 7 6 5 4
Roscoe Nahum Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., July 16, 1879. He was graduated from the "School for Nurses" of Butler Hospital in 1902, and is now a registered nurse in the State of Rhode Island.

9 8 7 6 5 4

Harry Guy Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., Nov. 15, 1881. He attended the Bank's Business School. He has been bookkeeper at Megunticook Woolen Mills at Camden, Maine. He is now traveling mechanic for the Whitins Machine Co., Whitinsville, Mass. He is married to Miss Helen Malloy of Blackstone, Mass.

9 8 7 6 5

Frederick Johnson Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

4 3 2 1

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., May 23, 1884; attended school at Morrill, Me. He is a graduate of the Camden, Maine, High School, and of the University of Maine (A. B. degree 1906).

Mr. Simmons is a high school principal and is a member of the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and of the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

9 8 7 6 5

Edmund Phinney Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

4 3 2 1

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses,) was born at Knox, Me., Oct. 26, 1886. He attended school at Morrill, Me., and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me. Mr. Simmons is a mechanic in the cotton mills at Linwood, Mass. He married Alice Jorde and they have two children, Thelma Alice and Dorothy Pauline.

9 8 7 6 5 4

Joanna Pierce Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses,) was born at Morrill, Me., and was graduated from Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Me. She has taught school at South Montville, Me., North Hampton, N. H., Andover, Mass., and at Rockland, Mass. Miss Simmons was married to George Oliver Richardson at Melrose Highlands, Mass., by Rev. John O. Paisley on Nov. 29, 1917. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the Andover High School and the Lowell Textile

School (degree course). Mr. Richardson served his country as a lieutenant in Chemical Corps of the U. S. Army during the European War. He is now connected with the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and is stationed at 3B Pekin Rd., Shanghai, China.

9 8 7 6 5 4
Hugh Ludwig Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,
3 2 1
Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Morrill, Me., Oct. 31, 1893.
He attended the Morrill public schools, the Geo. F. Hatch High
School, Pembroke, Mass., and was graduated from Higgins Clas-
sical Institute, Charleston, Me., in 1912, and from the Medical
School of Tufts College in 1916; from doctor's course of Medicine
and Surgery at Worcester, Mass., City Hospital in 1918. He
served his country as a lieutenant in the European War. He was
in the Medical Corps of U. S. Army stationed at Camp Greenleaf,
Chickamauga Park, Ga. Dr. Simmons is now on the staff of the
Worcester City Hospital and is practising medicine in that city.
Dr. Simmons during his student days was active in all forms of
athletics, and was captain of his basket ball team.

MAYFLOWER ANCESTORS.

A great many members of the Simmons family can trace their lines to eight passengers of the Mayflower, viz.: John Alden, William, Alice and Priscilla Mullins, George Soule, Henry Sam(p)son, Capt. Myles Standish and Edward Doty.

The following outlines may be of interest to the members of the Maine Simmons family:

ALDEN LINE.

- I. John Alden m. Priscilla Mullins, (William and Alice).
- II. Elizabeth Alden m. William Pabodie (John).
- III. Mercy Pabodie m. John Simmons (Moses).

SECOND ALDEN LINE.

- I. John Alden m. Priscilla Mullins (William).

- ² ² ¹
 II. Sarah Alden m. Alexander Standish (Myles).
² ¹
 III. Mercy Standish m. Caleb Sam(p)son (Henry).
³ ² ¹
 IV. Rachel Sam(p)son m. Moses Simmons (John, Moses).

Soule Line.

- I. George Soule m. Mary Becket.
² ¹
 II. John Soule m. Rebecca Simmons (Moses).
³ ² ¹
 III. Aaron Soule m. Mary Wadsworth (John, Christopher).
⁵ ⁴ ³
 IV. Mary Soule m. Freedom Chamberlain (Nath'l, William, Henry, Wid. Christian).
² ¹
⁴ ³ ² ¹
 V. Job Chamberlain m. Rachel Bonney (John, John, Thomas)
⁵ ⁴ ³
 VI. Eliz. Chamberlain m. Joseph Simmons (Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses).
² ¹

Doty Line.

- I. Edward Doty m. Faith Clark.
 II. Mary Doty m. Samuel Hatch.
³ ² ¹
 III. Elizabeth Hatch m. John Bonney (John, Thomas).
⁶ ⁵ ⁴
 IV. Rachel Bonney m. Job Chamberlain (Freedom, Nath'l, William, Henry, Wid. Christian).
³ ² ¹
⁵ ⁴ ³
 V. Eliz. Chamberlain m. Joseph Simmons (Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses).
² ¹

(The end.)

Ancestry of the Stewarts.

EARLY SETTLERS OF HOWARDSTOWN, CANAAN, BLOOMFIELD,
SKOWHEGAN.

STEWART—STUART—STEWART

(BY A. W. STEWART, AUGUSTA, MAINE.)

The name Stewart is spelled in more than thirty different ways. It was derived from the Latin word *seneschal*, or *senescallus* which the Scots interpret *stewart* and the English *steward*.

In ancient Scotland the *seneschal*, *stewart*, or Lord High Stewart was, next to the king, the highest officer in the realm, and was Minister of Justice, Finance and War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The office of Lord High Stewart was appointive until the reign of Malcomb IV who made it hereditary in the family of Walter Fitz Alan, who held it at that time, 1157. The father of Walter Fitz Alan was Alan Fitz Flaald. He was born in Brittany, and removed to England before 1101 where he became Lord of Owestrie.

Walter 3rd assumed the office of Lord High Stewart in 1204, and like many others of his time adopted as his surname, the name of his business, or office, and consequently became the founder of the Clan Stewart of Scotland. He married Beatrix, granddaughter of David I, and, consequently, while few of the members of Clan Stewart were descended from the Stewart kings, all are descendants of the ancient kings of Scotland.

The name appears first in Scotch records when Sir William Stewart took part in the proceedings of parliament in 1398. Mary "Queen of Scots" was educated in France where the name, owing to the absence of the letter *w* in the French alphabet, was necessarily apelled with *u*, and the form *Stuart* was established, and although her ancestors as well as her son James VI used the form *Stewart*, most writers follow Queen Mary's example.

Duncan Stewart was born in the Highlands of Scotland about 1623. He espoused the cause of his kinsman King Charles II, and in supporting him, either at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, or Worcester in 1651, was captured by the army of Cromwell, and with the other prisoners taken in those battles sent to the American Colonies, and indentured as servants to the Colonists.

Duncan was landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1654 and married Anna Winchurst of that town. They removed to Newbury in

1659 and for thirty years occupied a farm in Byfield Parish near the Rowley town line. They later removed to Rowley.

In early Suffolk Court Records, Vol. 42, p. 75, dated 1698, on file at the courthouse in Boston, Mass., can be found the deposition of Duncan Stewart "About seventy-five years old" and witnessed by the court officer. The name of Duncan Stewart, and later a reference to his widow as "Old Widow Stewart" appears in Rowley town records. Duncan died in 1717, and his wife in 1729, probably over a hundred years old.

James Stewart (son of Duncan and Anne Winchurst) was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1664. He was a "Carpenter and Planter." His name first appears on the Newbury tax list in 1688, and he served in the Canadian Expedition, (King William's war) from that town. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, and he later married Sarah Prime, of Rowley. He removed to Rowley where he died in 1750.

Samuel Stewart, son of Duncan and brother of James, married Dorcas Boston and their son John was born in Wells, District of Maine, in 1709. A document is on file in the Suffolk county records which he signed "John Stewart." His son "Joseph the Quaker" and grandsons Samuel, Wentworth, and Calvin, lived in Belgrade, Me., and used the French form Stuart. Kennebec County Treasurer, Bert P. Stuart, belongs to this branch.

Solomon Stewart (son of James and Elizabeth) was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1698. He resided in Rowley, Salem, and Lunenburg, Mass. He entered the military service in 1721, and served as sergeant in Capt. John Wainwright's Company. In 1722 he was with Capt. Johnson Harmon's Company, fighting Indians in the "District of Maine." He was one of the garrison at Brunswick, Me., when the Indians burned the town. In 1725 he acted as scout for Capt. Richard Kimball's "Troop of Horse."

He married in Andover, Mass., June 28, 1727 Martha Farrington of that town. Their children were Benjamin, Solomon, Phineas, Daniel, William, James, Jacob and Mary. Solomon Stewart died in Lunenburg, February 28, 1758. Martha, wife of Solomon Stewart died in 1777, and her gravestone declares "She was a Virtuous Wife, a kind Neighbor and a tender Parent.

"Mournful Children here I lie
as you are Now So Once Was I
As I am Now So You Must be
Prepare yourselves to Follow Me."

Of the children of Solomon and Martha Stewart, Dea. William, Phineas and Daniel married Abigail, Anne and Mary, daughters of Lieut. Abraham Ireland, who served in the French and Indian war.

Solomon, Phineas and Dea. William were among the pioneer settlers of Fitchburg when it was separated from Lunenburg in 1764, and about 1776 they removed, as their nephew Daniel, (son of Daniel) had the previous year, to Howardstown, which later became Canaan and Bloomfield, and is now Skowhegan, Me.

About that time they adopted the English form—Steward—of spelling their name. The most of their descendants have continued its use; some, however, have returned to the original form, among them may be mentioned, George S. Stewart, Genealogist, of Bedford, Mass., a descendant of Daniel; the late Hon. D. D. Stewart, lawyer, of St. Albans, Me., great-grandson of Deacon William, and the late Elijah W. Stewart of Augusta, Me., who was a grandson of Phineas, and father of the writer of this sketch.

Solomon Stewart-Steward was born in Rowley, Mass., January 14, 1730. He married Elizabeth Taylor. Their children were Solomon, Mary, Betsey and Rebecca.

Phineas Stewart-Steward was born in Rowley, Mass., March 27, 1732. In 1754 he was one of the carpenters employed in building Fort Halifax, at the junction of the Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers in what is now Winslow, Me. In 1756 he was a soldier in the Crown Point Expedition. He married Anne Ireland. Their children were Samuel Bird, Anne, Phineas, Abraham, Thomas and Martha.

Daniel Stewart was born in Salem, Mass., November 21, 1734. He married Mary Ireland. Their children were Daniel (who removed to Howardstown), Benjamin, John, Amassa, Amherst, Stephen, Thomas and James.

Deacon William Stewart-Steward was born in Salem, Mass., March 14, 1736-7. He married Abigail Ireland. Their children were William (better known as Dr. Bill), James and Jonathan.

The descendants of the Stewart pioneers of Howardstown are many, and have been, like their ancestors, sturdy and reliable men and women, ready to obey and enforce the laws of their country, and when their country needed them for its defence in 1812, its preservation in 1861 and "to make the world safe for Democracy" in 1917, they furnished their full quota.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY THE LATE CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN, BANGOR
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(Concluded from page 124)

This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917, Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

A reprint of this index in pamphlet form will soon be issued and sold by A. J. Huston, 92 Exchange St. Portland, Me, and at the office of Sprague's Journal, Dover, Me.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Moore, Benjamin....	N. H. line....	Private....	69	York....	d. May 14, 1826.
'35c	Moore, Edward....	Mass. line....	Private....	68	York....	d. Sept. 1826.
'40	Moore, Elizabeth....			77	York....	Res. Biddeford.
'35d	Moore, Goff....	N. H. line....	Private....	73	Kennebec.	
'35d	Moore, Isaac....	N. H. line....	Private....	80	Lincoln.	
'40				88	Lincoln....	Res. Edgecomb.
'35c	Moore, James....	N. H. line....	Private....	73	Kennebec.	
'35c	Moore, John....	Mass. line....	Private....		York.	
'35c	Moore, Joshua....	Mass. line....	Private....	77	Kennebec.	
'40	Moore, Josiah....			80	Washington..	Res. Addison.
'35d	Moore, Nathaniel....	Mass. line....	Private....	74	Penobscot.	
'40	Moore, Nathaniel....			84	Lincoln....	Edgecomb.
'35c	Moore, Pelatiah....	Mass. line....	Private....	82	York.	
'35c	Moore, David....	Cont. Navy....	Mariner....	73	Kennebec.	
'40	Moore, David....			84	Kennebec....	Res. Pittston.
'35c	Moore, Jonathan....	Mass. line....	Private....	64	Cumberland.	
'35d	Moore, Peter....	Mass. mil....	Private....	82	Kennebec.	
'35d	Moore, Samuel....	Mass. mil....	Private....	86	Kennebec.	
'35d	Moorman, Aaron....	Mass. line....	Private....	78 or 76	Lincoln....	Same as Massman
'35c	Morgan, Jonathan....	N. H. line....	Private....	83	Kennebec....	d. Dec. 2, 1831.
'40	Morr, Mary....			97	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'35c	Morrill, Jacob....	N. H. line....	Private....	78	Hancock....	d. Dec. 15, 1830.
'35c	Morrill, Moses....	Mass. line....	Private....	77	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 27, 1823.
'40	Morrill, Stephen....			65	Kennebec....	Res. Rome.
'35c	Morris, William....	Cont. Navy....	Lieutenant.	66	York....	d. Dec. 20, 1822.
'35d	Morrison, James....	N. H. line....	Private....	81	York.	
'35c	Morrison, Moses....	Mass. line....	Private....	78	Lincoln.	
'40				84	Lincoln....	Res. Phippsburg.
'35d	Morrison, William....	Mass. mil....	Private....	75	Kennebec.	
'35c	Mors, Mark....	Mass. line....	Private....	70	York.	
'40	Morse, Daniel....			94	Lincoln....	Res. Phippsburg.
'35d	Morse, Daniel....	Mass. State....	Private....	86	Lincoln.	
'40	Morse, David....			79	Somerset....	Res. Lexington.
'35d	Morse, Eliphalet....	Mass. line....	Private....	79	Oxford.	
'35d	Morse, Enoch....	Mass. line....	Pvt. of art	71	Cumberland.	
'35c	Morse, Isaac....	N. H. line....	Private....	84	Kennebec.	
'35c	Morse, Jacob....	N. H. line....	Fifer....	69	Kennebec.	
'40				75	Kennebec....	Res. Sidney.
'35d	Morse, Jonathan....	Mass. mil....	Private....	79	Lincoln.	
'35c	Morse, Josiah....	Mass. line....	Private....	60	Penobscot....	d. June 2, 1824.
'35d	Morse, Levi, 2d....	Mass. mil....	Private....	73	Lincoln.	
'40				78	Lincoln....	Res. Union.
'35d	Morse, Levi....	Mass. line....	Private....	72	Cumberland.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Morse, Philip.....	Mass. line & State	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
'40				85	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Morse, Seth.....	Mass. mil.	Pvt & Corp.	70	Oxford.	
'40				76	Oxford.	Res. Paris.
'35d	Morse, William.....	Mass. line	Private.	73	Kennebec.	
'40	Morton, Benjamin.....			55	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'35e	Morton, David.....	Mass. line	Private.	60	Cumberland.	
'35d	Morton, James.....	Mass. line.	Private.	83	Cumberland.	
'35d	Morton, Thomas.....	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40				70 to 80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35e	Moses, Daniel.....	Mass. line....	Sergeant....	72	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 8, 1824.
'35d	Moses, Josiah.....	Mass. line....	Private....	78	Cumberland.	
'35d	Moulton, Daniel.....	Mass. line....	Private....	82	York.	
'35d	Moulton, David.....	N. H. line....	Pvt. & Serg.	80	York.	
'35d	Moulton, David.....	N. H. mil....	Private....	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Moulton, Joseph.....	Mass. State....	Private....	75	Cumberland.	
'40	Moulton, Joseph.....			83	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough.
'35d	Moulton, Simeon.....	N. H. line....	Private....	73	York.	
'40	Mountfort, Elizabeth.....			72	Cumberland.	Res. Portland. 1st Ward.
'35d	Mowen, Samuel.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	73	Kennebec....	Same as Mower.
'35d	Mower, John.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	75	Kennebec.	
'40				81	Kennebec....	Res. Greene.
'40	Mower, Samuel.....			79	Kennebec....	Res. Greene. Same as Mower.
'35e	Mudget, John.....	N. H. line....	Sergeant....	84	Somerset.	
'35e	Mugford, John.....	Mass. line....	Private....	67	Cumberland.	
'40	Mugford, John.....			79	Cumberland.	Res. Windham.
'40	Mulikin, Edward.....			71	Kennebec....	Res. Sidney.
'40	Mulligan, Patrick.....			52	Washington.	Res. Eastport.
'35d	Mulliken, Edward.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	68	Kennebec.	
'35d	Mulliken, John.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	72	Waldo.	Same as Milliken.
'40	Mun, Joseph.....			79	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Murch, Matthias.....	Mass. line....	Private....	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Murdock, James.....	Mass. line....	Private....	80	Cumberland.	
'40	Murdock, James.....			83	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35e	Murphy, Pierce.....	Cont. Navy....	Marine....	82	York.	
'35e	Murphy, Thomas.....	1st Conn. line.	Private....	88	Washington.	d. June 4, 1825.
'35d	Murphy, Thomas.....	Cont. Navy....	Mariner....	78	York.	
'40	Murray, Cotton.....				Cumberland.	Res. Cumberland
'35d	Murray, William.....	Mass. line....	Private....	75	York....	d. Sept. 14, 1833.
'40	Nason, Be'sey.....			81	York....	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Nash, Jonathan.....	Mass. mil....	Pvt. & Serg.	81	Cumberland.	
'40				87	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35d	Nason, Edward.....	Mass. line....	Private....	78	York....	See also Nason.
'40	Nason, Edward.....			85	York.	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35d	Nason, John.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	74	Waldo....	See also Nayson.
'35e	Nason, Jonathan.....	Mass. line....	Private....	93	York.	d. Mar. 5, 1834.
'35e	Nason, Nathaniel.....	Mass. line....	Captain....	73	York....	d. July 27, 1818.
'40	Nayson, John.....			84	Waldo....	Res. Hope.
'40	Neal Isaac.....			58	Waldo....	Res. Belmont.
'35e	Neal, John.....	N. H. line....	Ord. serg....	91	Lincoln.	
'35d	Neal, Walter.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	76	York.	d. Aug. 12, 1833.
'35d	Neale, Thomas.....	Mass. line....	Private....	80	Kennebec.	
'40	Nealey, Benjamin.....			51	York.	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Needham, John.....	Mass. line....	Private....	75	Oxford.	
'40	Needham, Mary.....			75	Oxford.	Res. Norway.
'35e	Nelson, Daniel.....	Cont. Navy....	Mariner....	73	Somerset.	
'40	Nelson, Nason.....			80	Oxford.	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Nelson, Nathan.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Newbegin, George.....	Mass. line....	Private....	71	York.	
'40				76	York.	Res. Parsonfield
'35e	Newell, Jonathan.....	Mass. line....	Captain....	71	York.	d. Jan. 5, 1824.
'35d	Newell, Zachariah.....	Mass. line and mil.	Sergeant....	65	Cumberland.	
'35e	Newman, Ebenezer.....	Mass. line....	Private....	or 83 78	Oxford.	
'35d	Newman, Josiah.....	Mass. mil....	Pvt. Serg. & Corp.	76	Oxford.	
'35d	Nicholls, John.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	75	Kennebec.	d. May 12, 1833.
'35e	Nichols, Bela.....	Mass. line....	Lieutenant	77	Hancock.	See also Nickels.
'40	Nichols, Esor.....			78	Lincoln.	Res. Georgetown.
'40	Nichols, John.....			81	Lincoln.	Res. Bristol.
'35e	Nichols, John.....	N. H. line....	Private....	66	Lincoln.	d. in Jan. 1825.
'35e	Nichols, Nathaniel.....	R. I. line....	Private....	80	Waldo.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Nichols, Samuel.....	Cont. Navy.....	Musician.....	70	Hancock.....	d. in 1826.
'35c	Nicholson, Luke.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	83	Cumberland.	d. May 4, 1829.
'35d	Nickells, William.....	Mass. mil.....	Sergeant.....	83	Lincoln.....	d. Aug. 19, 1832.
'40	Nickerson,			82	Waldo.....	Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Nickerson, Moses.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	70	Hancock.....	
'40	Nickerson, Moses.....			81	Kennebec.....	Res. Readfield.
'35c	Nickerson, Paul.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....		Penobscot.	
'35c	Nickerson, Reuben.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74	Penobscot....	d. Aug. 17, 1821.
'33c	Noble, Anthony.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	64	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 2, 1826.
'35c	Noble, John.....	Del. line.....	Private.....	76	Washington..	
'40	Noble, John.....			78	Washington..	Res. Calais.
'35d	Noble, Stephen.....	Mass. mil.....	Private & Mariner.	77	York.	
'35d	Nock, Jonathan.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	76	York.	
'35	Nocke, Sylvanus.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	76	York.	
'35c	Norman, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	81	York.....	d. May 19, 1820.
'40	Norris, James F.....			67	Kennebec.....	Res. Monmouth.
'40	Norris, Ruth.....			74	Kennebec.....	Res. Monmouth.
'40	Norton, Elihu.....			53	Franklin.....	Res. Farmington.
'35d	Norton, Elijah.....	Mass. line.....	Pvt. of art.	75	Lincoln.....	
'35c	Norton, Joseph.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	82	Kennebec.....	d. Oct. 7, 1822.
'35c	Norton, Josiah.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	86	Waldo.....	
'40	Norton, Mary.....			73	Lincoln.....	Res. Cushing.
'35c	Norton, Nathaniel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	64	York.	
'35d	Norton, Nathaniel.....	Mass. mil.....	Mariner.....	72	Lincoln.....	
'40				79	Lincoln.....	Res. Wiscasset.
'35d	Norton, Noah.....	Mass. State....	Private & Coporal	86	Hancock.....	
'40	Norton, Noah.....			92	Waldo.....	Res. Montville.
'35d	Norton, Samuel.....	Mass. State....	Artificer....	77	York.	
'35d	Norton, Stephen.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	77	Lincoln.....	
'35c	Norwood, Moses.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	Washington..	d. Dec. 9, 1833.
'35d	Nowell, Mark.....	Mass. line.....	Private & Musician	72	York.	
'35c	Nowell, Paul.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	82	Lincoln.....	
'35c	Noyes, Bela.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	63	Oxford.....	d. Aug. 21, 1833.
'35d	Noyes, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	79	Cumberland.	
'35d	Noyes, Timothy.....	N. H. mil.....	Pvt. & Corp		Cumberland.	Residence N. H. Paid in Portland.
'35c	Nutting, Abel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	67	Lincoln.....	d. Sept. 4, 1827.
'35c	Nutting, Thomas.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	69	Kennebec.....	
'35d	Nye, Elisha.....	Mass. line.....	Lieutenant & Captian.	or 68.	Kennebec.	
'35d	Nye, Jonathan.....	Mass. line.....	Private & Sergeant.	or 80 or 76.	Somerset.	
'35c	Oaks, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	80	Penobscot.	
'40	Oaks, Joshua.....	N. H. line.....	Musician.....	74	Hancock.....	
'35d	O'Brien, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	81	Washington..	Res. Iarbec.
'40	O'Brien, John.....			73	York.....	
'40	O'Brien, John.....			78	York.....	Res. Cornish. Same as preceding
'35c	Odiorne, Samuel.....	Cont. Navy.....	Seaman.....	76	Lincoln.....	
'35d	Oliver, David.....	Mass. state....	Private of Art.	75	Lincoln.....	
'35d	Oliver, Henry.....	Mass. state....	Private of Art.....	79	Lincoln.....	
'35d	Oliver, John.....	Mass. state....	Private.....	78	Lincoln.....	d. May 7, 1834.
'35d	Oliver, Jonathan.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	84	Lincoln.....	
'40	Oliver, Mary.....			70	Lincoln.....	Res. Georgetown.
'35c	Oliver, Thomas.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant.....	83	Lincoln.....	
'35d	Oliver, William.....	Mass. state....	Private.....	79	Lincoln.....	
'35c	O'Rian, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	98	York.....	d. Dec. 28, 1822.
'35d	Osborn, James.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	York.....	
'35c	Osborn, Michael.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	73	Lincoln.....	
'35c	Osbourne, Hugh.....	Cont. navy.....	Mariner.....	72	Kennebec.....	
'35d	Osgood, Asa.....	Mass. line.....	Sergt. Maj.	79	Oxford.....	
'35c	Osgood, Christopher.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	72	Penobscot....	d. July 31, 1823.
'35d	Oshce, Joseph.....	Mass. state....	Lieutenant	88	Lincoln.....	
'40	Ott, Beulah.....			82	Lincoln.....	Res. Thomaston.
'40	Ott, Beulah.....			82	Waldo.....	Res. Camden.
'35d	Overlock, Charles.....	Mass. state....	Private.....	74	Lincoln.....	
'35d	Owen, Hugh.....	Mass. state....	Private.....	66	Lincoln.....	
'40	Owen, Hugh.....			71	Kennebec.....	Res. Wales.
'35d	Owen, Philip.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	78	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35c	Paccard, Daniel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	84	York.....	

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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks
'35e	Packard, David	Mass. line	Private.	79	Lincoln.	D. Feb. 9, 1833.
'35e	Packard, James.	Conn. line	Private.	76	Oxford	
'40	Packard, James			82	Waldo	Res. Unity
'35d	Packard, Job.	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford.	
'40				77	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35e	Packard, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	d. Aug. 30, 1825.
'40	Packard, Nehemiah			74	Cumberland	Res. Minot
'35e	Page, Abraham	N. H. line.	Sergeant.	64	Kennebec.	d. Mar. 6, 1822.
'35e	Page, Caleb.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Kennebec.	
'35e	Page, Chase	N. H. line	Private.	65	Penobscot	d. May 1825
'35e	Page, Edward	N. H. line	Private.	77	York.	
'35d	Page, Enoch	N. H. line	Private &			
			Sergeant.	90	Somerset	d. Nov. 22, 1832.
'35d	Page, Nathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Waldo.	
'35e	Page, Philip	Mass. line	Private.	72	Oxford	
'35e	Page, William	Mass. line	Private	84	Lincoln.	d. Jan. 9, 1821.
'35d	Paine, Thomas.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	78	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumberland.	Res. Pownal.
'40	Pallman, Peleg			77	Lincoln.	Res. Bath
'35e	Palmer, Bezaleel.	Mass. line	Private.	64	Lincoln.	
'35e	Palmer, Jenkins	Mass. line	Private.	78	Washington.	
'35e	Palmer, John	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35e	Palmer, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'35d	Palmer, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40	Palmer, Sarah.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Bremen.
'35e	Palmer, Simeon	N. H. line	Private.	83	Kennebec.	
'40	Palmer, Simeon			79	Kennebec.	Res. Windsor.
'35e	Parcher, George.	Mass. line.	Private.	81	Kennebec.	d. Apr. 16, 1831.
'35d	Parker, Aaron.	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Cumberland	
'40				81	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'35e	Parker, Barnabas.	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec.	
'35d	Parker, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Sergeant.	85	Kennebec.	
'35e	Parker, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	68	Lincoln.	d. in 1822.
'35e	Parker, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	94	Somerset.	
'35d	Parker, Edmund	Mass. line	Private.	73	Somerset.	
'40	Parker, Fred G.			85	Hancock	Res. Bucksport.
'35d	Parker, Freegrove	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Hancock.	
'35d	Parker, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Somerset.	
'35d	Parker, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Waldo.	
'40	Parker, Josiah.			76	Somerset	Res. N. Portland
'35d	Parker, William	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Somerset	
'35e	Parkhurst, George.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Lincoln.	d. Nov. 21, 1830.
'35e	Parkman, Daniel	Mass. line.	Private.	81	Somerset	d. Oct. 1824.
'35e	Parlin, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset	
'40	Parlin, Eleazer.			83	Franklin.	Res. Freeman.
'35d	Parris, Josiah	Mass. line	Private &			
			Sergeant.	73	Oxford.	
'40	Parris, Josiah			75	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Parris, Samuel	Mass. state	Lieutenant			
			& Sergeant	78	Oxford.	
'35d	Parsons, Eleazer.	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford.	
'40				79	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35e	Parsons, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 31, 1826.
'35e	Parsons, Nathan	Mass. line	Ensign	73	Penobscot	d. in 1824.
'35e	Parsons, Nathaniel.	N. H. line	Private.	78	Penobscot	
'40	Parsons, Thomas B.			51	Cumberland	Res. Portland 6th Ward
'35e	Partridge, David	Mass. line	Private.	87	Cumberland	
'40	Partridge, Mary			90	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35e	Patch, John.	Mass. line	Private.	85	York.	d. July 29, 1828.
'40	Patten, Benjamin.			80	Somerset	Res. Solon
'35e	Patten, James.	Mass. line	Private.		Lincoln.	
	alias Underwood					
	Edward					
'35e	Patten, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Sergeant	73	Penobscot.	
'40				79	Hancock	Res. Penobscot
'35e	Patterson, Adam	N. H. line	Private.	85	Hancock	d. Feb. 8, 1827.
'35d	Patterson, Alexander	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Washington	
'40	Patterson, Mary.			90	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
'35d	Patterson, William	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Seaman	83	Lincoln.	
'35e	Pattin, John.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Penobscot	d. Dec. 22, 1820.
'35e	Paul, David.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Lincoln.	
'40	Paul, David			79	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Paulson, Nathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	84	Somerset	d. Dec. 18, 1833.
'35d	Payne, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	York	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Payne, William	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset.	
'35e	Payson, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	80	Waldo.	
'35e	Payson, Samuel	Mass. line	Captain	85	Lincoln	d. June 19, 1819.
'35e	Payson, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	
'40	Paysons, Samuel			79	Lincoln	Res. Cushing.
						Same as Payson
'40	Peabody, Charles			41	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
'35e	Peabody, Seth	Mass. line	Sergeant	70	Kennebec	d. Jan. 24, 1828.
'35e	Pearce, James	Mass. line	Private	59	Lincoln	
'35d	Pearcy, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	84	Oxford.	
'40	Pearl, John			41	Oxford	Res. Porter.
'35e	Pearson, Mark	Mass. line	Private	63	Kennebec	d. Jan. 21, 1821.
'35e	Pease, Samuel	N. H. line	Drum maj.	80	York.	
'35d	Pease, Zebulon	Mass. mill.	Private	73	York.	
'40	Peavy, John S.			44	Penobscot	Res. Exeter.
'35e	Peavy, Winthrop	N. H. line	Private	68	Kennebec.	
'35d	Peck, George	R. I. state.	Captain & Lieut. Col.	96	Washington.	
'35e	Peck, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'35d	Peebles, William W.	Mass. mil.	Private	69	Cumberland.	
'35e	Pelton, Joel	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford.	
'40	Pelton, Joel			83	Franklin	Res. Madrid.
'40	Pendexter, Thomas			68	York	Res. Parsonsfield. See also Pindexter.
'35d	Pengree, Stephen	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Oxford.	
'35d	Penley, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg	78	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumberland.	Res. Danville.
'35d	Pennell, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Pt. & Corp.	87	Cumberland.	
'35e	Penney, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	
'35e	Penney, Salathiel	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec.	
'50	Penney, Salathiel			83	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35d	Penny, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	79	York.	
'40	Penny, Benjamin			79	York.	Res. Wells.
'35d	Perkins, Abner	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Lincoln.	
'35d	Perkins, Daniel	Mass. state.	Private	76	York.	d. July 31, 1832.
'40	Perkins, Ebenezer			83	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35d	Perkins, Enoch	Mass. mil.	Musician	72	Cumberland.	
'35e	Perkins, James	Mass. line	Private	63	Lincoln	
'35d	Perkins, Joseph	Mass. line	Private		Oxford.	
'40	Perkins, Nicholas			70	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'40	Perkins, Oliver			42	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'35d	Perkins, Peltiah	Mass. mil.	Private	80	York.	
'40				86	York	Res. York.
'40	Perkins, Sarah			77	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35e	Perkins, William	Mass. line	Private	61	York.	
'35d	Perley, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Pvt. of art.	83	Cumberland.	
'35d	Perry, David	Mass. mil.	Pvt. of art.	73	Lincoln.	
'40				77	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Perry, James	Mass. state	Pvt., Corp & Serg.	76	Oxford.	
'35e	Perry, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	75	Washington	d. Dec. 18, 1832.
'35d	Perry, Job	Mass. mil.	Private	68	Lincoln.	
'40				75	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'35d	Perry, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln.	
'40				79	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'35e	Perry, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford.	
'35e	Peterson, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford.	
'40	Peterson, Joseph			57	Oxford	Res. Dixfield & Peru.
'35d	Pettingill, Obadiah	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	72	Kennebec	Same as Pettingill, O.
'35d	Pettingill, Matthew	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Kennebec.	
'35d	Pettingill, William	Mass. state	Private	74	Kennebec.	Same as Pettingill, W.
'40	Pettingill, Obadiah			78	Kennebec.	Res. Leeds. Same as Pettingill.
'40	Pettingill, William			80	Kennebec.	Res. Leeds. Same as Pettingill.
'35e	Phelps, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	62	Oxford	
'40	Philbrie, Nathaniel			47	Oxford	Res. Roxbury.
'35e	Philbrook, David	Mass. line	Private	99	Kennebec	d. Feb. 17, 1831.
'35d	Philbrook, William	Mass. state	Private	75	Waldo.	
'40				80	Waldo	Res. Thorndike.
'35e	Philbrook, William	Cont. navy	Marine	77	Hancock	d. Nov. 2, 1829.
'40	Phillips, Abigail			84	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35e	Phillips, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	55	Kennebec.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Phillips, Jarius.	Mass. line	Private.	61	Kennebec.	
'35d	Phillips, John.	Mass. line	Private.	87	Penobscot.	
'35d	Phillips, Norton.	Mass. line	Private.	84	York.	
'40	<i>Phillips, Silence</i>			74	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Phinney, Ithamar.	Mass. line	Private.	69	Oxford	
'35e	Phinney, John.	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	
'40	Phinney, John.			70to	Cumberld.	
'35d	Pickett, William.	Mass. line	Private.	69	York.	Res. Gorham.
'40	Pickett, William.			76	Cumberland.	New Gloucester.
'40	<i>Pierce, Abigail</i>			60	Hancock	Res. Sullivan.
'35d	Pierce, Benjamin.	Mass. state	Private.	74	York.	
'35e	Pierce, David.	Mass. line	Private.	83	Somerset	
'40	<i>Pierce, Hannah</i>			81	York.	Res. So. Perwick
'35e	Pierce, James.	Mass. line.				
		8th. Regiment.			Lincoln.	
'35e	Pierce, John.	Mass. line	Corporal.	72	York.	
'35e	Pierce, Lemuel.	Mass. line	Private.	64	Lincoln.	d. Sept. 22, 1818.
'35d	Pierce, Nathaniel.	Mass. state	Private.	83	Penobscot	
'40	Pierce, Nathaniel.			92	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
'40	Pierce, Peace.			69	York.	Res. Sou. Berwick
'35d	Pike, Dudley.	N. H. mil.	Private.	71	Oxford.	
'35d	Pillsbury, Joseph.	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Cumberland	
'40				81	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough.
'35e	Pindexter, Paul.	Mass. line	Private.	71	York.	See also Pendexter
'35d	Pinkham, Calvin.	R. I. line	Private.	79	Lincoln.	
'35d	Pinkham, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private.	82	Lincoln.	
'35d	Piper, John.	Mass. line	Private.	73	Somerset.	
'40				79	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35d	Pitts, Seth.	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg	76	Kennebec.	
'40				82	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta
'35d	Pitts, Shubael.	Mass. state	Private.	69	Kennebec.	
'40				74	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'35e	Pittsburry, Nathan.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Lincoln.	
'35e	Place, Amos.	Mass. line	Private.	78	York.	
'35d	Plaisted, John.	Mass. line	Private.	78	Cumberland.	
'35d	Plaisted, John.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'40	<i>Plaisted, Lydia</i>			72	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'40	Plaisted, Roger.			86	York.	Res. Buxton.
'35e	Plummer, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'40	Plummer, Daniel.			85	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35e	Plummer, Edward.	Mass. line	Musician	76	Kennebec.	
'40	Plummer, Edward.			86	Kennebec.	Res. Albion.
'35e	Plummer, Isaac.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'40	Plummer, Isaac.			56	Piscataquis	Res. Guilford.
'35e	Plummer, John.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Oxford.	
'35e	Plummer, John.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Waldo.	
'40	Plummer, John.			69	Waldo	Res. Freedom.
'35e	Plummer, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	63	Cumberland.	
'35e	Plummer, William.	N. H. line	Private.	78	Cumberland.	
'35e	Poland, Moses.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	81	Oxford	d. Jan. 28, 1821.
'35e	Poland, Seward.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	d. June 19, 1831.
'35e	Poleresky, John.	deLouzen's	Corps Maj.	71	Lincoln.	d. June 8, 1830.
'35e	Pollard, Barton.	N. H. line	Sergeant.	75	Kennebec.	
'35e	Pollard, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Private.	65	Cumberland.	d. May 6, 1824.
'35e	Pollard, Timothy.	N. H. line	Private.	82	Somerset	d. in 1822
'35e	Pompilley, Bennet.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Oxford.	
'35d	Pompilley, Bennet.	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	71	Oxford	See also Pumpilly.
'40	Pomroy, Joseph.			67	Penobscot	Res. Levant.
'35e	Pool, Job.	Mass. line	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
'40				76	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
'35d	Pool, Joshua.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'40				78	Oxford	Res. Greenwood.
'35d	Pool, Samuel.	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Pool, Thomas.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	79	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 4, 1824.
'35e	Poole, Abijah.	Mass. line	Lieutenant	78	Kennebec.	d. May 9, 1820
'35e	Pope, Isaac.	Mass. line	Captain.	74	York.	d. June 1820.
'35e	Porter, Benjamin J.	Mass. line	Surgeon's.			
			Mate.	56	Lincoln.	'35e Benj. Jones.
'40	Porter, Benjamin J.			77	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35e	Porter, Frederick.	R. I. line	Private.	73	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 1824.
'35e	Porter, Moses.	Mass. line	Ensign	82	Kennebec.	
'35d	Porter, Nehemiah.	N. H. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumberland.	Res. North Yar-
						mouth.
'35d	Porter, Tyler.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumberland.	Res. Sebago.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40	<i>Porterfield, Cath'ine.</i>			84	Cumberland.	Res. Westbrook.
35d	Porterfield, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland.	
35e	Potter, Hugh	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec.	
40	Potter, Hugh			78	Kennebec.	Res. Gardiner.
35e	Potter, James	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln.	
40	Potter, James			88	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoin.
35e	Potter, Oliver	Mass. line	Private	75	Washington.	d. Aug. 23, 1831.
35e	Potter, William	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 11, 1829.
35d	Prastee, Jonathan	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	79	Lincoln.	
35e	Pratt, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 8, 1825.
35d	Pratt, Cushing	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	d. May 14, 1833.
35d	Pratt, Dan	R. I. state.	Private	72	Oxford.	
40				79	Oxford	Res. Turner.
35d	Pratt, Elam	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg.	82	Kennebec.	
35e	Pratt, George	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset.	
40	Pratt, George			76	Franklin.	Res. Salem.
35d	Pratt, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg.	75	Kennebec.	
40	Pratt, Joseph			82	Somerset	Res. Palmyra.
40	<i>Pratt, Lydia</i>			78	Somerset	Res. Bloomfield.
35e	Pratt, Seth 2nd.	Mass. line	Private	75	Hancock.	
35e	Pratt, Seth	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec.	
35d	Pratt, Solomon	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Mat ross.	80	Somerset	d. Feb. 6, 1832.
35e	Pratt, Thaddeus	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford.	
40				85	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
35e	Pray, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec.	
40	Pray, Abraham			79	Kennebec.	Res. Hallowell.
35d	Pray, Peter	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	87	York.	
35d	Pray, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	79	York.	
40	<i>Pray, Sarah</i>			74	Somerset	Res. Chandlerville
40	<i>Preble, Mary</i>			65	Cumberland.	Res. Portland 5th. Ward.
35e	Prentiss, Valentine	Mass. line	Sergeant	84	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
35d	Prescott, Nathan	N. H. line	Pvt. & Serg.	75	Kennebec.	
35e	Prescott, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec.	
40	Prescott, Samuel			83	Kennebec.	Res. Hallowell.
40	Pribou, Anasa			81	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
35d	Pride, John	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	82	Cumberland.	
35d	Pride, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Cumberland.	
35d	Prince, Amory	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Cumberland.	
35e	Prince, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland.	
40				83	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
40	<i>Prince, Dinah</i>			105	York.	Res. York.
35d	Pritchard, James	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Waldo.	
40	Procter, Josiah			79	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
35d	Proctor, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Mariner & Seaman	71	Oxford	35e.
35e	Puleifer, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec.	d. Nov. 27, 1820.
40	Puleifer, Joseph			75	Lincoln.	Res. Bath.
35e	Pullen, Oliver	Mass. line	Private	86	Waldo.	
40	Pullen, Oliver			78	Waldo.	Res. Palermo.
35e	Pullen, William	R. I. line	Private	67	Kennebec.	
40	<i>Pumpilly, Elizabeth</i>			67	Oxford	Res. Turner See also Pompilly.
35d	Purham, Peter	Mass. line	Private	84	Penobscot.	
40	<i>Putnam, Tamar</i>			74	Penobscot	Res. Eddington.
35d	Putney, James	N. H. line	Pvt. & Serg.	77	Kennebec.	
35e	Quimby, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	75	Kennebec.	
40	Quint, John			79	York.	Res. Sanford.
35e	Rackliff, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	69	Cumberland.	d. Dec. 15, 1828.
35e	Radford, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland.	d. May 20, 1820.
40	Ralf, Jeremiah			82	Piscataquis.	Res. Abbot.
40	Ramsdell, Ebenezer			78	Washington.	Res. Lubec.
35e	Ramsdell, James	Mass. line	Private	63	Washington.	d. June 3, '29.
40	Ramsey, Robert			76	Washington.	Res. Charlotte.
35e	Rand, James	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 18, 1827.
35d	Rand, John	N. H. line	Private	75	Lincoln.	d. Nov. 11, 1826.
35e	Rand, Michael	Mass. line	Private	64	York.	d. Sept. 1824.
35e	Rand, Reuben	N. H. line	Private	67	Kennebec.	d. June 1, 1831.
35d	Rand, Thomas	N. H. line	Private	74	Lincoln.	
40	Randal, Caleb			87	Kennebec.	Res. Nassalboro- ugh.
35d	Randall, Job	Mass. line	Private	91	Oxford.	
40	Randall, Oliver			79	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
35d	Randall, Samuel	N. H. line	Corporal	76	Kennebec.	
35d	Randall, Stephen	Mass. mil.	Private	75	York.	
35d	Randler, Noah	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York.	

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE 461

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Rankin, Robert	Mass. line	Private.	71	Lincoln	
'40	<i>Rankins, Abigail</i> ...			68	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35e	Rankins, Andrew...	Mass. line	Private.	81	York	d. June 11, 1829.
'35e	Rankins, John	Mass. line	Sergeant.	80	Kennebec...	d. May 1, 1828.
'35e	Rawlings, Joseph	Mass. line	Sergeant.	78	Kennebec.	
'40	<i>Ray, Eunice</i>			94	Cumberland	Res. Onsted.
'35d	Raymond, Nathan.	Mass. state	Pvt. & Serg.	80	York	
'40				86	York	Res. Lyman.
'35e	Raymond, William.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Kennebec	
'40	Raymond, William.			92	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Rea, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.			
'35d	Read, George	Mass. state	Private & Corporal.	83	Hancock	
'40				75	Kennebec.	
'40				80	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'40	Read, John P.			46	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'40	<i>Record, Abigail</i> ...			82	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'40	<i>Record, Jane</i> ...			82	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Record, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.	84	Oxford.	
'40				90	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Record, Simon	Mass. line	Private.	81	Oxford	
'40				87	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Redington Asa	Mass. state	Private & Corporal.			
'40				72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Redlon, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	78	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Redlon, Ephraim...	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland	
'35d	Redlow, Matthias...	Mass. mil.	Corporal.	74	York.	
'35e	Reed, Abraham...	N. H. line	Private.	84	Kennebec.	
'40	Reed, David			94	Cumberland.	d. July 15, 1832.
'35d	Reed, David, 2nd...	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	Res. Boothbay.
'35e	Reed, Jonathan...	N. H. line	Private.	67	Lincoln.	
'35d	Reed, Josiah...	Mass. line	Private.	81	Cumberland.	
'35d	Reed, Ward	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant.	73	Cumberland	
'40	Reed, William W.			75	Penobscot.	
'40	Reed, Josiah			85	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
'40	<i>Remick, Phebe</i> ...			79	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Remick, Samuel	N. H. line.	Private.	73	Hancock	Res. Eden.
'35e	Rendall, James.	Mass. line	Private.	58	York.	
'35e	Reynolds, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private.	60	York.	
'35d	Reynolds, David...	Mass. line	Private.	78	Kennebec.	d. May 13, 1832.
'40				75	Kennebec.	
'35e	Reynolds, David	Conn. line.	Private.	82	Kennebec.	Res. Sidney.
'35e	Reynolds, Eliphalet	Conn. line	Private.	72	Washington.	
'40				74	Washington.	
'35e	Rhodes, Jacob	Mass. line	Private.	80	Washington.	Res. Addison.
'40	Rhodes, Jacob.			80	York.	
'35e	Rhodes, Moses.	Mass. line.	Private.	76	York.	Res. Lyman.
'40	Rhodes, Moses.			78	York.	
'40				74	York.	Res. Waterboro- ough.
'40	Riant, Thomas...			80	Franklin.	Res. Farmington.
'35d	Rice, Ashbell.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Washington.	
'35e	Rice, David	Cont. navy	Mids'm'n	61	Cumb.	d. Aug. 11, 1824.
'35d	Rice, Gideon	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Rice, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Kennebec	
'35e	Rice, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	67	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 11, '26.
'35e	Rice, Lemuel.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumb.	d. Jan. 16, 1827.
'35e	Rice, Luther	Mass. line	Private.	73	Oxford	d. Mar. 8, 1831.
'35e	Rich, Joel	Mass. line	Private.	84	Waldo.	
'35e	Richards, Bradley	N. H. line	Ensign.	73	Kennebec.	d. June 12, '24.
'35e	Richards, John	N. H. line	Private.	80	York.	
'35d	Richards, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.	73	Waldo.	
'35e	Richards, Joseph 2d.	N. H. line	Private.	78	Somerset.	
'35d	Richards, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	75	York	
'35d	Richards, Mitchell	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'40	Richards, Mitchell.			84	Franklin.	Res. Temple.
'40	Richardson, Eben'er			38	Hancock	Res. Castine.
'35d	Richardson, Edward	Mass. state	Lieutenant & Captain.			
'35d	Richardson, James.	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman.	86	Oxford	
'35e	Richardson, Joel.	Mass. line	Private.	84	Hancock.	
'35d	Richardson, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	65	Lincoln	d. Feb. 23, 1827.
'40	<i>Richardson, Lydia</i> ...			71	Cumberland.	
'40	<i>Richardson, Molly</i> ...			82	Penobscot	Res. Newport.
'35d	Richmond, Nathan	Mass. state	Private.	87	Cumb.	Res. Baldwin.
'35e	Ricker, George.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
'35e				81	York.	d. Dec. 25, 1833.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Ricker Maturian	N. H. line	Private & Seaman	74 York.		
'35d	Ricker, Noah	Cont. Navy.	Marine	72 York.		
'40				78 York.		Res. Waterbor- ough.
'40	Ricker, Reuben			83 York.		Res. Lyman.
'35e	Ricker, Reuben	Cont. Navy.	Seaman	65 Waldo.		
'35d	Ricker, Simon	Mass. line	Private	80 York.		
'35e	Ricker, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	78 York.		
'35d	Ricker, Timothy	Mass. mil.	Private	York.		
'35d	Ricker, Tobias	N. H. line	Private	74 Oxford.		
'40				80 Oxford.		Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Ricker, Wentworth	N. H. line	Private	81 Cumberland.		
'35d	Rideout, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	79 Lincoln.		d. Aug. 3, 1833.
'40	Rideout, Stephen			80 Lincoln.		Res. Bowdoin.
'35e	Rider, John	Mass. line	Private	70 Kennebec.		
'40	Rider, Stephen			79 Kennebec.		Res. Albion.
'35e	Ridley, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75 Lincoln.		
'35e	Ridley, David	Mass. line	Private	72 Kennebec.		
'35e	Ridley, George	Mass. line	Private	57 Lincoln.		d. Dec. 31, 1818.
'40	Ridlow, Mary			74 Kennebec.		Res. Windsor.
'35e	Ridout, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	76 York.		
'35e	Ridout, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	74 Lincoln.		
'35e	Rines, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76 York.		
'40	Ripley, Lucy			75 Waldo		Res. Montville.
'35e	Ripley, William	Mass. line	Private	67 Lincoln.		d. June 27, 1823.
'40	Rouch, Abigail			73 Franklin.		Res. Wilton.
'35e	Roach, John	Mass. line	Private	85 Kennebec.		d. Aug. 22, 1828.
'35d	Robbins, Asa	Mass. line	Corporal	75 Kennebec.		
'40				81 Kennebec.		Res. Winthrop.
'35e	Robbins, Daniel 2nd	Mass. line	Private	77 Kennebec.		
'35e	Robbins, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	73 Kennebec.		
'35e	Robbins, Eli, halet	Mass. line	Private	73 Kennebec.		
'35e	Robbins, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal	73 Oxford.		
'35e	Robbins, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	76 Kennebec.		d. Aug. 7, 1825.
'35d	Robbins, Luther	Mass. mil.	Private & Quarter			
			Master	76 Kennebec.		
'35d	Robbins, Otis	Mass. line	Private	77 Lincoln.		
'35e	Robbins, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	75 Lincoln.		d. Oct. 28, 1832.
'35e	Robbins, William	Mass. line	Private	59 Lincoln.		
'35e	Roberts, George	Mass. line	Private	72 Somerset.		
'35d	Roberts, Jeremiah	Mass. State	Private	81 York.		
'40				86 York.		Res. Lyman.
'35d	Roberts, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	75 Waldo.		
1794	Roberts, Joseph		Carpenter			Res. Berwick. Lost left arm on ship of war "Hampden" at Siege of Penob- scot Aug. 15, 1779.
'40	Roberts, Joseph			87 Waldo		Res. Brooks.
'35e	Roberts, Love	N. H. line	Private	84 York.		
'40				88 York.		Res. Lebanon.
'35d	Roberts, Paul	Mass. line	Private	74 York.		
'40				78 York.		Res. Newfield.
'35e	Roberts, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	62 York.		
'35d	Roberts, Simon	N. H. line	Seaman	73 York.		d. Oct. 5, 1832.
'40	Robinson, Andrew L			84 Waldo		Res. Searsmont.
'35d	Robinson, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	75 Lincoln.		
'40	Robinson, Daniel			86 Cumb.		Res. Durham.
'40	Robinson, Deborah			77 York.		Res. Limington.
'35e	Robinson, George	Mass. line	Private	62 York.		d. Mar. 13, 1819.
'35e	Robinson, James	Mass. line	Private	66 Lincoln.		d. Jan. 18, 1833.
'35d	Robinson, Jedediah	Mass. mil.	Private	68 Kennebec.		
'40	Robinson, Jedediah			87 Kennebec.		Res. Gardiner.
'35d	Robinson, John	Mass. line	Private	81 Cumberland.		
'35e	Robinson, John	Mass. line	Private	66 Cumberland.		d. Feb. 13, 1827.
'35e	Robinson, John	Mass. line	Private	58 York.		
'35d	Robinson, Joshua	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant	81 Kennebec.		
'35d	Robinson, Meshuck	Mass. state	Private	70 Penobscot.		
'35d	Robinson, Moses	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	78 Waldo.		
'40	Robinson, Phebe			72 Cumb.		Res. Sebago.
'35e	Robinson, Thomas	Mass. line	Ensign	79 Somerset.		

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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Rockwood, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private.	64	Lincoln.	d. June 1831
'35d	Rogers, Alexander	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
'35e	Rogers, David	Mass. line	Private.	71	York	d. Apr. 1, 1828
'35d	Rogers, James	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	77	Lincoln.	
'35e	Rogers, John	N. H. line	Private.	78	Kennebec	
'35d	Rogers, John 2nd.	Mass. line	Private.	69	Lincoln.	d. Apr. 18, 1821.
'35d	Rogers, William	Mass. line	Private.	78	Lincoln.	
	Rogues	(See Bogues).				
'35e	Rolf, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private.	71	Somerset	See Ralf
'35d	Rolfe, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Rollings, Nathaniel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Kennebec.	
'40	Rollins, David			65	Kennebec.	Res. Pittston.
'35e	Rollins, Eliphalet	Mass. line	Private.		Somerset.	
'35e	Rollins, Jabez	N. H. line	Private.	71	Kennebec.	
'40	Rollins, Jabez			73	Kennebec.	Res. Sidney.
'35d	Rollins, James	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Lincoln.	
'35e	Rollins, John	R. I. line	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'40	Rollins, John			74	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'40	Rollins, Joseph			85	Kennebec.	Res. Gardiner
'40	Rollins, Susannah			87	Penobscot	Res. Cornith.
'40	Rose, Joseph			78	York.	Res. Limington.
'35d	Ross, Isaac	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumb.	Res. No. Yarmouth
'35d	Ross, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private.	86	York.	
'40				91	York.	Res. Shapleigh.
'35e	Ross, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	73	Cumb.	d. Feb. 2, 1827.
'40	Ross, Sarah			82	Cumb.	Res. Brunswick.
'40	Roundy, Benjamin			48	Kennebec.	Res. Clinton.
'35d	Rounds, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	York.	
'35e	Rounds, Theodore	Mass. line	Private.	80	York.	
'35e	Row, John	Mass. line	Private.	77	Oxford.	
'35e	Row, John	N. H. line	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Row, Webber	N. H. line	Private.	74	York	
'35e	Rowe, Caleb	Mass. line	Private.	66	Kennebec.	d. July 1, 1821.
'35e	Rowe, John	Mass. line	Ensign	60	Oxford.	
'40	Rowe, John			82	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35e	Rowe, Lazarus	N. H. line	Private.	108	Kennebec.	
'35e	Rowe, William	N. H. line	Private.	82	Kennebec.	
'35d	Rowe, Zebulon	Mass. line	Corporal.	85	Cumberland.	
'40	Rowe, Zebulon			91	Cumb.	Res. New Gloucester.
'35d	Rummery, Domie's	Mass. line	Private of Artillery.	70	Washington.	
'35d	Runsdell, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Washington.	
'35e	Rundle, Nathaniel.	R. I. Corps	Private.	80	Lincoln.	d. Jan. 7, 1825.
'35d	Runnells, Samuel	Mass. State	Sergeant.	83	Washington.	
'40	Runnells, Thomas			79	Cumb.	Res. Portland 7th Ward.
'40	Russell, Hannah			82	Lincoln.	Res. Waldoboro'.
'40	Russell, Andrew			81	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35e	Russel, Levi	Mass. line	Private.	82	Lincoln.	
'40	Russel, Solomon			82	Somerset	Res. Solon.
'35e	Russell, Andrew	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset	
'35d	Russell, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private.	71	Oxford.	
'40				76	Oxford	Res. Newry.
'35e	Russell, Calvin	Mass. line	Private.	72	Somerset	
'40				78	Somerset	Res. Bingham
'40	Russell, Jonathan			87	Kennebec.	Res. Winthrop.
'35e	Russell, Solomon	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Russell, Solomon	Mass. line & Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant.	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Russell, William	Mass. state	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Ryant, Joseph	N. H. line	Private & do	78	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sadler, John	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumberland	
'35e	Sadler, John	Mass. line	Private.	72	Lincoln.	
'40	Sadler, John			70	Lincoln.	Res. Georgetown.
'35d	Sampson, James	Mass. line	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40	Sampson			76	Cumb.	Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Sampson, Luther	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'40				80	Kennebec.	Res. Readfield.
'35d	Sanborn, Abner	N. H. line	Private.	88	York.	
'35d	Sanborn, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private.	72	Washington.	
'40				78	Washington.	Res. Cherryfield.
'35e	Sanborn, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	70	Cumberland	
'40	Sanborn, Hannah			77	Cumb	Res. Minot

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Sanborn, John 2nd.	Mass. line...	Private...	92	Cumb.	d. Jan. 4, 1832.
'35e	Sanborn, John.	Mass. line...	Private...	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sanborn, Matthew.	N. H. line...	Private & Sergeant...	72to 77	Somerset.	
'40	Sanborn, Matthew P.			81	Somerset	Res. Solon.
'35e	Sanborn, Paul.	Mass. line...	Private...	72	Cumberland.	
'35e	Sanborn, Peter.	Mass. line...	Private...	75	Cumb.	d. Aug. 6, 1827.
'35e	Sanborn, Simon	Mass. line...	Private...	73	Oxford	d. Nov. 25, 1833.
'40	Sanburn, John			50	Waldo.	Res. Monroe.
'35d	Sanderson, Rufus...	Mass. line...	Private...	76	Somerset.	
'40				82	Somerset	
'40	Sanford, John.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Bath.
'40	Santell, John.			81	Waldo.	Res. Camden.
'35e	Sargeant, Charles.	Mass. line...	Private...	73	York.	
'35e	Sargeant, Daniel	Mass. line...	Private...	67	York.	d. in 1827.
'35e	Sargeant, P. Dudley	Mass. line...	Colonel...		Hancock.	
'35d	Sargent, Benjamin	Mass. line...	Private...	70	Penobscot.	
'40	<i>Sargent, Charity.</i>			76	York.	Res. Kittery.
'40	Sargent, Charles.			86	York.	Res. So. Berwick.
'35d	Sargent, Chase.	Mass. state...	Private...	79	York.	
'40				83	York.	Res. Cornish.
'35e	Sargent, Daniel 2nd	N. H. line...	Private...	61	Cumb.	d. Aug. 16, 1821.
'35d	Sartell, John.	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Waldo.	
'35e	Sautell, Jonas.	Mass. line...	Private...	62	Somerset.	
'40	Savage, Elijah D.			52	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'35e	Savage, Jacob	Cont. navy...	Mariner...	68	Somerset	d. Nov. 7, 1826.
'40	<i>Savage, Sarah</i>			77	Hancock	Res. Mt. Desert.
'40	<i>Sawtelle, Eunice.</i>			82	Penobscot	Res. Corinna.
'35d	Sawyer, Barnabas.	Mass. mil.	Private & Fifer...	74	York.	
'35d	Sawyer, Ebenezer.	Mass. line...	Private...	76	York.	
'40	Sawyer, George.			82	Somerset	Res. Smithfield.
'35d		Mass. line...	Private & Sergeant...	76		do.
'35d	Sawyer, Isaac.	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Cumberland.	
'40	Sawyer, Jabez.			72	York.	Res. Buxton.
'40	Sawyer, Jacob.			92	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
'35d	Sawyer, Jacob.	Mass. mil.	Private...	86	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sawyer, John	Mass. line...	Corporal...	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sawyer, John	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Cumberland.	
'40	Sawyer, John			75	Cumb.	Res. Westbrook.
'35e	Sawyer, Josiah.	Mass. line...	Private...	71	Washington.	
'35d	Sawyer, Luke	Mass. mil.	Private...	74	Somerset.	
'35d	Sawyer, Solomon.	Mass. mil.	Private...	77	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sawyer, Thomas.	Mass. line...	Private...	75	Cumb.	d. April 11, 1833.
'40	Sawyer, William.			77	Kennebec.	Res. Greene.
'35d		Mass. mil.	Private & Surgeon's.			
'35d	Sayer Nathaniel	Mass. line...	Private...	71	Kennebec.	
'35d	Sayward, George.	Mass. mil.	Lieutenant of Artillery	75	York.	
'40	<i>Sayward, Susan.</i>			81	Lincoln.	
'35d				87	Waldo.	Residence Waldo Plantation.
'35d	Seales, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private...	70	Cumberland.	
'35d	Schwartz, Peter.	Mass. line	Private...	77	Lincoln.	
'35d	Scribner, Stephen.	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Kennebec.	
'40	Seriggins, Thomas			76	York.	Res. Elliot.
'40	Seales, Samnet			81	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Sears, Barnabas	Mass. line...	Private...	86	Somerset	d. June 29, '21.
'35e	Sears, Willard.	N. H. line...	Private...	82	Kennebec.	d. Dec. 13, 1831.
'35e	Seates, John	Mass. line	Private...	82	York.	
'40	Seavy, Ebenezer.			53	Oxford	Res. Bloomfield.
'35d	Seavy, Thomas.	N. H. state	Private & Teamster.	69	Hancock.	
'35d	Seawell, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private...	83	Kennebec.	d. May 4, 1833.
'35d	Sedgeley, John.	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Lincoln.	
'40	Sedgeley, John.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoinham
'35d	Seger, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private...	79	Oxford.	
'40				85	Oxford.	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Selsby, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private...	68	Hancock	d. Feb. 10, 1826.
'35d	Senter, Abel	Mass. line	Private...	76	Cumberland.	
'40	<i>Senter, Sally.</i>			76	Cumb.	Res. Naples.
'40	Servall, Henry.			87	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE 465

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Sessions, David	N. H. line	Sergeant	69	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 22, 1824
'35e	Severance, Caleb	Mass. line	Private.	79	Penobscot.	
'40	Severance, Elizabeth			69	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
'35d	Severance, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	78	Penobscot.	
'35e	Sevey, Eliakim	Mass. line	Private.	71	York.	
'40				77	York.	Res. York.
'35e	Sewall, Drummer	Mass. line	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sewall, Henry	Mass. line	Captain	67	Kennebec.	
'35e		N. H. line				
		2nd. Regiment			Kennebec.	
'40	Shackford, Samuel			79	York	Res. Sanford
'35d	Shackley, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	70	York.	
'40	Shattuck, James			83	Lincoln	Res. Westport.
'35d	Shaw, Abraham	Mass. line	Private.	71	York.	
'40				71	York.	Res. York.
'35e	Shaw, Benjamin	Mass. line	Ensign	80	Washington.	
'35d	Shaw, Eliab.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Kennebec.	d. Apr. 24, 1833
'35d	Shaw, Elisha	Mass. state	Sergeant & Ensign	76	Kennebec.	
'35e	Shaw, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private.	83	Kennebec.	
'35e	Shaw, George	Cont. navy	Mariner	80	Penobscot.	
'40				86	Penobscot	Res. Exeter
'35e	Shaw, Jacob	Mass. line	Private.	60	Kennebec.	d. Aug. 29, 1820.
'35d	Shaw, Jairus	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Oxford.	
'35e	Shaw, James	Mass. line	Ensign	76	Kennebec.	d. April 1822.
'35e	Shaw, John	Mass. line	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
'40	Shaw, John			88	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Shaw, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman	72	Cumberland.	
'40	Shaw			78	Cumb.	Res. Cumberland.
'35d	Shaw, Levi	N. H. mil.	Private & Corporal.	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass. state	Private & Sergeant.			
'35d	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Private	89	Oxford.	
'40				71	Oxford.	
'35e	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private.	76	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'40	Shaw, Polly			59	Cumberland.	
				77	Cumb.	Residence Port- land 5th Ward
'35d	Shaw, Samuel	Mass. state	Private.	77	York.	
'40				83	York.	Res. Sanford.
'35d	Shaw, Thomas	Mass. line	Private.	80	Cumberland.	
'35e	Shaw, William	Mass. line	Private.	90	York.	d. in 1822.
'35e	Shean, Richard	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumb.	d. Mar. 31, 1820.
'35e	Shed, Daniel	Cont. navy	Seaman	73	Penobscot.	
'40				77	Penobscot	Res. Brewer.
'35d	Shed, John	Mass. line	Private.	71	Kennebec.	
'35d	Shed, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'35d	Sheldon, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Waldo.	
'40				75	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35e	Sheldon, William	Mass. line	Private.	73	Lincoln.	d. Sept. 26, 1831.
'35e	Shepherd, James	Mass. line	Private.	57	Lincoln.	
'40	Shepherd, Levi			76	Kennebec.	Res. Pittston.
'35e	Shepherd, Lewis	Mass. line	Private.	90	Cumb.	d. Nov. 28, 1822.
'40	Shepherd, Mary			79	Lincoln.	Res. Jefferson.
'35e	Shepherd, William	Mass. line	Private.	60	Lincoln.	d. in 1824
'35e	Sheppard, Levi	Mass. line	Private.	81	Kennebec.	
'40	Sherburne, Job			82	Kennebec.	Res. Readfield.
'35e	Sherburne, Job	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec.	
'35d	Sherman, Isasac	Mass. mil.	Private	78	York.	
'35d	Sherman, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Waldo.	
'35d	Sherman, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Lincoln.	
'40				78	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'40	Shorey, Samuel			17	Kennebec.	Res. Sidney.
'35d	Shuckford, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	York.	
'35e	Shurtliff, William	Mass. line	Private.	68	Cumb.	d. July 3, 1825.
'35d	Sias, John	N. H. line	Private.	77	Oxford	
'35d	Sidgeley, Joseph	R. I. State.	Private.	78	Lincoln.	
'40	Silley, Benjamin			73	Waldo	Res. Brooks.
'35e	Silly, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	73	Waldo	
'35d	Silvester, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Simons Ichabod	Mass. line	Private.	72	Somerset	d. Jan. 12, 1833.
'35d	Simmons, Isaac	Mass. line	Private of Inf. & Cav	72	Lincoln.	
'35e	Simmons, Lebbeus	Mass. line	Private.	85	Waldo.	
'35e	Simmons, Samuel	Conn. line	Corporal.	79	Oxford.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Simonton, Walter.	Mass. line	Private.	66	Cumb.	d. in 1826.
'35d	Simpson, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	74	York.	d. Feb. 9, 1833.
'40	<i>Simpson, Lucy</i>			82	York.	Res. Elliot.
'35e	Simpson, Simon	Mass. line	Private.	68	Kennebec.	
'35d	Simpson, Zedekiah.	Mass. state	Private.	78	York.	d. Jan. 8, 1833
'40	Simon, Simon			76	Kennebec.	Res. Winslow.
'35e	Sinclair, Joshua	N. H. line.	Private	74	Waldo.	
'40	Sinclair, Joshua				Penobscot.	Res. Old Town.
'35e	Skinner, Elisha	Mass. line.	Surgeon	73	Penobscot	d. Nov. 1827.
'35d	Skinner, John	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	84	Lincoln.	
'40				87	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35e	Small, Daniel 3rd.	Mass. line	Private.	91	Cumb.	d. Feb. 21, 1821.
'35d	Small, Daniel	Mass. line &				
		Mass. mil.	Private.	78	Washington	
'35d	Small, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	86	Cumberland	
'35d	Small, Daniel 2nd.	Mass. line	Private.	75	York.	
'40				80	York.	Res. Limington.
'40	Small, Daniel			76	Cumb.	Res. Raymond.
'35e	Small, Elisha.	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
'40	Small, Elisha.			82	Washington.	Res. Cherryfield.
'40	<i>Small, Elizabeth</i>			81	York.	Res. Limington.
'40	Small, Ephraim			81	Lincoln.	Res. Baldwin.
'35d	Small, Ephraim.	Mass. state	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Small, Henry	Mass. line.	Private.	63	York.	
'35d	Small, James.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	77	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumb.	Res. Scarbor- ough.
'35e	Small, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private.	84	Cumberland.	
'35d	Small, Samuel.	Mass. state	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
'40				83	Lincoln.	Res. Phipsburg.
'35d	Small, William	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant	75	York	
'35e	Small, Zachariah.	Mass. line	Private.	56	Cumberland.	
'35e	Smart, Richard.	N. H. line	Private.	74	Hancock.	d. May 1827.
'35d	Smith, Abraham.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'40	Smith, Abraham.			78	Franklin.	Res. Farmington.
'35d	Smith Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Private & Sergeant.	7	Waldo.	
'40				83	Waldo.	Res. Hope.
'35e	Smith, Charles 2nd.	Mass. line.	Private.	79	Waldo.	
'40				85	Waldo.	Res. Belfast.
'35e	Smith, Charles.	Mass. line	Private.	66	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 17, 1831.
'35d	Smith, Daniel	Mass. state	Private.	72	Washington.	
'35e	Smith, Daniel	N. H. line.	Private.	67	Kennebec.	d. Aug. 24, 1824.
'35e	Smith, David	N. H. line.	Private	74	Hancock.	
'40	Smith, David			42	Kennebec.	Res. Readfield.
'35e	Smith, Domineus	Mass. line	Private.	79	York.	
'35e	Smith, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 1822.
'35e	Smith, Ebenezer.	Mass. line.	Captain	75	Lincoln.	
'40	<i>Smith, Elizabeth</i>			85	York.	Res. Waterbo- rough.
'35d	Smith, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private.	82	Cumberland.	
'40	<i>Smith, Hannah</i>			73	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
'35e	Smith, Heman.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	73	Lincoln.	d. Jan. 7, 1820.
'35d	Smith, Isaac	Mass. line.	Private.	69	Lincoln.	
'35e	Smith, Jacob.	Mass. line	Private.	73	York.	
'35e	Smith, James	Mass. line	Private.	76	York.	
'35d	Smith, Jaziel	R. I. line	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Smith, Jeremiah.	N. H. line.	Private.	80	Cumb.	d. Aug. 12, 1832.
'35e	Smith, Jesse	Mass. line	Private.	69	Penobscot.	d. Nov. 22, '29.
'35e	Smith, John 1th.	Mass. line.	Private	81	Hancock.	d. Jan. 7, 1828.
'35d	Smith, John	Mass. line	Private & File Major	77	Kennebec.	
'40				83	Kennebec.	Res. Wayne.
'35e	Smith John 1st.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Smith, John	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Smith, John 2nd.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35e	Smith, John 3rd.	Mass. line.	Private.	72	Hancock.	d. May 11, 1824.
'35e	Smith, John K.	Mass. line.	Captain	68	Cumberland.	
'40	Smith, John K.			86	Cumb.	Res. Port'd 5th. Ward.
'35e	Smith, Kilby.	Mass. line	6th. Regi- ment Cap- tain.		Cumberland.	
'35d	Smith, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Sergeant.	76	Somerset.	d. June 11, '33.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Smith, Josiah			77	Oxford	Res. Puckfield
'40	Smith, Judith			79	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop
'35d	Smith, Laban	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	
'40	Smith, Laban			79	Kennebec	Res. Mt. Vernon
'35e	Smith, Moses	Mass. line	Private	71	Waldo	
'40				81	Waldo	Res. Prospect
'35e	Smith, Nathan	N. H. line	Private	69	Kennebec	d. Aug. 25, 1832.
'35e	Smith, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec	d. May 2, 1833
'35e	Smith, Noah	Mass. line	Private	73	York	d. Dec. 3, 1829.
'35e	Smith, Peleg	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	d. June 12, 1832.
'35e	Smith, Peter 2nd	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	
'35e	Smith, Rowland	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	
'35d	Smith, Samuel	Mass. line	Sergeant	85	York	
'40				91	York	Res. Kennebunk- port
'35e	Smith, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76	Waldo	
'40				82	Waldo	Res. Monroe
'35d	Smith, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	75	York	
'40	Smith, Sarah			73	Waldo	Res. Knox
'35e	Smith, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	83	Waldo	
'35d	Smith, Thomas	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant	81	Lincoln	
'35e	Smith, William	Mass. line	Private	74	York	d. April 1828.
'35e	Smith, William	Mass. line	Private	64	York	
'35e	Smith, William	Mass. line	Sergeant		York	
'35d	Snell, Thaddeus	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	
'35e	Snow, Aaron	R. I. line	Private	80	York	
'35d	Snow, Harding	Mass. line	Private	79	Penobscot	
'40				84	Penobscot	Res. Hampden
'35e	Snow, James	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland	
'40	Snow, James			87	Cumb.	Res. Scarborough
'35e	Snow, James	Mass. line	Sergeant	75	Cumberland	
'35e	Snow, Joshua	Mass. line	Sergeant	59	Cumberland	
'35e	Snow, Joshua	N. H. line	Sergeant		Cumberland	
'40	Snowden, Elizabeth			75	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston
'35e	Sommers, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal	67	Cumberland	
'35e	Soul, James	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	
'35e	Soule, Asa	Mass. line	Private	70	Penobscot	
'40	Soule, James			85	Cumb.	Res. Freeport
'35d	Soule, Jesse	Mass. state	Private & Mariner			
'35d	Soule, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private	75	York	
'40				78	Cumberland	
'35e	Sourcee, Francis	N. H. line	Private	84	Cumberland	Res. Freeport
'35e	Southard, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	
'35e	Southart, Constant	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	
'35e	Soward, Richard	N. H. line	Private	63	Somerset	d. March 1826.
'35d	Spalding, William	Mass. line	Private	92	York	d. Oct. 6, 1832.
'35e	Sparks, David	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	
'35e				75	Lincoln	d. Mar. 6, 1820.
'35e	Sparrock or Spar- hawk, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	69	Kennebec	
'35e	Spaulding, Eleazer	Mass. line	Private	77	Penobscot	
1794	Spaulding, Ezekiel	7th. Mass. regt	Sergeant			Res. Georgetown, Injured 1777, loading a wagon
'40	Spaulding, Joseph			79	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont
'35d	Spaulding, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	84	Somerset	
'40	Spaulding, Josiah			79	Somerset	Res. Norridge- work.
'35e	Spaulding, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	71	Waldo	
'40				76	Waldo	Res. Frankfort
'40	Spaulding, William			82	Somerset	Res. Norridge- work.
'35e	Spearing, John	N. H. line	Private	67	Waldo	d. Nov. 9, 1831.
'40	Spencer, Eleanor			75	Cumb.	Res. Baldwin
'35e	Spencer, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	
'35e	Spencer, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	69	York	
'35e	Spencer, William	Mass. line	Private	73	York	
'35e	Spinney, Caleb	N. H. line	Sergeant	95	York	
'35d	Spinney, Caleb	Mass. state	Corporal & Sergeant			
'40				84	York	
'35d	Spinney, Hannah			86	York	Res. Elliot
'35d	Spinney, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private of Artillery			
				74	Lincoln	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40				77	Lincoln.	Res. Georgetown.
'35d	Sprague, James.	Mass. line	Private.	95	Oxford.	
'35c	Sprague, John.	Mass. line	Private.	67	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 4, 1821.
'35d	Sprague, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private.	81	Somerset.	
'35d	Sprague, William.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Lincoln.	
'40				73	Lincoln.	Res. Phippsburg.
'35c	Sprague, William.	Mass. line	Private.	61	Kennebec.	
'35c	Spring, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Oxford.	
'35d	Spring, Seth.	N. H. line	Private.	80	York.	
'35d	Spring, Thomas.	Mass. mil.	Private.		Oxford.	
'35d	Springer, John.	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Lincoln.	
'35d	Springer, John.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Hancock.	
'40	Sproul, Jean.			78	Lincoln.	Res. Bristol.
'35d	Sproul, Robert.	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Lincoln.	
'35d	Sproul, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
'35d	Spurr, Enoch.	Mass. line.	Pvt. & Ser.	73	Cumberland.	
'40				79	Cumb.	Res. Otisfield.
'40	Stacey, Eunice.			80	York.	Res. Elliot.
'35d	Stackpole Absalom.	Mass. state.	Private.	82	York.	
'40	Stackpole, Absalom.			88	York.	Res. No. Berwick.
'35c	Stacy, John.	N. H. line.	Private.	80	York.	
'35c	Stacy, William.	Cont. navy.	Seaman.	76	York.	
'35c	Stanford, John 2nd.	Mass. line.	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
'35c	Stanford, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	73	Cumberland.	
'40				77	Cumb.	Res. Cape Elizabeth
'35d	Stanley, Adin.	Mass. line.	Private &	80		
		Mass. state.	Matross.	73	Kennebec.	
'40				78	Kennebec.	Res. Winthrop.
'35c	Stanley, James.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	York.	
'35d	Stanley, Nathaniel.	Mass. mil.	Corporal.	79	Washington.	
'35d	Stanley, Real.	Mass. mil.	Drummer &			
			& Fifer.	76	Kennebec.	
'40	Stanley, Rial.			80	Kennebec.	Res. Winthrop.
'35d	Stanton, Paul.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'40				82	Cumb.	Res. Poland.
'35c	Stanwood, Daniel.	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	82	Lincoln.	
'35c	Staples, Edward.	N. H. line.	Private.	78	York.	
'35c	Staples, John.	R. I. line.	Private.	70	Hancock.	
'35c	Staples, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	72	York.	d. Jan. 21, 1832.
'40	Staples, Louis.			77	York.	Res. Biddeford.
'35d	Staples, William.	Mass. state.	Private.	76	York.	
'35c	Staples, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	72	Oxford.	d. Feb. 5, 1832.
1792	Starbald, Anthony.	Col. Rose's regt	Private.			(1794). Res. Pepperboro u g h. Lost sight of one eye and received other injuries about Apr. 1777.
'35c	Starbird, Anthony.	Mass. line.	Private.	93	York.	d. Aug. 15, 1823.
'35c	Starbird, John.	Mass. line.	Ensign.	68	Cumb.	d. Nov. 4, 1824.
'35d	Starling, Josiah.	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 28, 1832.
'35c	Stenson, William.	Mass. line.	Musician.	61	Lincoln.	
'35c	Stephens, Bartholomew.	N. H. line.	Private.	75	Somerset.	d. in 1823.
'35d	Stephens, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Kennebec.	
'35d	Stephens, Jonas.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	84	Oxford.	d. Feb. 9, 1823.
'40	Stephens, Jowel.			91	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'35c	Stephens, Pelatiah.	Mass. line.	Private.	77	York.	
'35c	Stephens, Samuel.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 14, '33.
'35d	Stephens, Sylvanus.	Mass. line.	Private &			
			Musician.	76	Oxford.	
'35c	Stephens, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Corporal.	76	Lincoln.	
'35c	Stephens, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Lincoln.	
'35c	Stephens, Thomas 3d.	Mass. line.	Private.	69	Hancock.	
'35d	Stephens, William.	N. H. line.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35c	Sterry, David.	Mass. line.	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'35c	Stetson, Batchelor.	Mass. line.	Private.	66	Kennebec.	
'35d	Stetson, Elijah.	Mass. mil.	Private.	94	Cumberland.	
'35c	Stetson, Elijah.	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'35d	Stetson, Elisha.	Mass. state.	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'40				81	Cumb.	Res. Durham.
'35d	Stetson, Hezekiah.	Mass. line.	Private.	81	Oxford.	
'35c	Stetson, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Hancock.	d. July 17, 1825.
'40	Stevens, James.			44	Lincoln.	Res. Warren.
'35d	Stevens, Jeremiah.	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Oxford.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Stevens, Joel.....	Mass. mil.....	Private...	85	York.	
'40	Stevens, Joel.....			88	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'35d	Stevens, Joel.....	Mass. mil.....	Private...	79	Oxford	
'35d	Stevens, John.....	Mass. state...	Private...	76	York.	
'40	Stevens, Mary.....			82	York.	Res. Kittery.
'40	Stevens, Mary.....			92	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'35d	Stevens, Moses.....	Mass. mil.....	Private...	89	York...	d. Dec. 5, 1832.
'40	Stevens, Peliliah....			83	York...	Res. So. Berwick.
'40	Stevens, Thomas.....			82	Kennebec...	Res. Sidney.
'40	Stevens, Thomas.....			74	Hancock...	Res. Brooksville.
'35d	Stevens, William....	Cont. navy....	Seaman...	78	Cumberland.	
'40	Steward, Amasa.....			78	Somerset...	Res. St. Albans.
'35d	Steward, Daniel.....	Mass. line....	Private...	76	Somerset.	
'40	Steward, Sally.....			77	Penobscot...	Res. Newport.
'35d	Stewart, Amasa.....	Mass. line....	Private...	69	Somerset.	
'35e	Stewart, Benjamin....	Mass. line....	Private...	67	Somerset...	d. Feb. 7, 1820.
'35e	Stewart, Daniel.....	Mass. line....	Private...	76	York.	
'35e	Stewart, Henry.....	N. H. line....	Private...	71	Waldo.	
'35e	Stewart, Hugh.....	Mass. line....	Private...	83	Kennebec...	
'40	Stickney, Benjamin...			84	Kennebec...	Res. Hallowell.
'35d	Stickney, Benjamin...	Mass. line....	Musician also Private			
'40	Stickney, Polly.....		& Fife M'r		Kennebec...	
'35d	Stickney, Samuel....	Mass. state...	Musician	68	Piscataquis.	Res. Brownville.
'35e	Stiles, Ezra.....	Mass. line....	Private...	72	Penobscot.	
'35d	Stinchfield, Ephraim	Mass. line....	Private...	78	Oxford.	d. March 1826.
'40	Stinson, Abiah.....			73	Cumberland.	
'35e	Stinson, Samuel.....	Mass. line....	Private...	70	Kennebec...	Res. Litchfield.
'40	Stinson, Samuel.....			75	Hancock...	
'35e	Stinson, Thomas....	Mass. line....	Private...	81	Hancock...	Res. Deer Isle.
'35e	Stirbird, Samuel....	Mass. line....		79	Lincoln.	
'35e	Stober, Ebenezer....	Mass. line....	Sergeant.	77	Lincoln.	
'35e	Stockbridge, John....	2nd. Regt....	Lieutenant		Cumberland.	
'35e	Stockbridge, John....	Mass. line....	Private...	61	Oxford	d. Aug. 23, 1820.
'35e	Stockbridge, Joseph.	Mass. line....	Private...	74	Lincoln.	
'35d	Stockbridge, Micah...	Mass. line....	Private...	77	Cumberland.	
'40	Stockbridge, Sarah...			79	Lincoln...	Res. Bath.
'35e	Stoddard, Nathaniel...	Mass. line....	Private...	80	Washington.	
'35d	Stone, David.....	Mass. mil.....	Private...	72	Oxford.	
'40	Stone, David.....			78	Oxford	Res. Sweden.
'35d	Stone, George.....	Mass. line....	Private...	79	York.	
'35d	Stone, John.....	Mass. line....	Private...	77	York.	
'35e	Stone, John.....	Cont. navy....	Mariner...	76	York.	
'40	Stone, John.....			82	York...	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35d	Stone, Jonathan....	Mass. mil.....	Private...	88	York.	
'35d	Stone, Jonathan....	Mass. line....	Private & Corporal...			
'40	Stone, Jonathan....			80	Cumberland.	
'35d	Stone, William....	Mass. state...	Private...	77	York...	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35d	Stone, William....	Mass. mil....	Private & Corporal...			
'40	Stone, William....			88	York.	
'40	Stone, William....			72	Kennebec.	
'40	Storer, Eben.....			75	Kennebec...	Res. Augusta.
'40	Storer, Eben.....			80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35e	Storer, Elias.....	Mass. line....	Private...	to 90		
'35d	Storer, Isaac.....	Mass. mil....	Private...	60	Lincoln...	d. Sept. 1824.
'35e	Storer, William....	Mass. line....	Private...	74	York.	
'35d	Storers, Joseph....	Mass. state...	Private...	63	Oxford.	d. March 1826.
'35d	Story, William....	Mass. mil....	Private & Musician			
'35e	Stover, Christopher...	Mass. line....	Private...	77	York...	d. Sept. 30, 1833.
'40	Stowe, Anne.....			68	Cumb....	d. Nov. 5, 1832.
'40	Stowers, Samuel....			72	Lincoln...	d. Sept. 8, 1823.
'35d	Stowers, Samuel....	Mass. line & Mass. mil....	Private...	76	Kennebec...	Res. Leeds.
'35d	Stratton, Elijah....	Mass. mil....	Private & Treadster.			
'35e	Stratton, Nehemiah...	N. H. line....	Private...	71	Hancock.	
'40	Stratton, Nehemiah...			76	Kennebec...	
'35d	Straw, Daniel.....	N. H. state...	Private...	81	Kennebec...	Res. Albion.
'35e	Strout, Prince.....	Mass. line....	Private...	85	York...	d. Nov. 7, 1833.
'40	Stuart, Daniel.....			80	Cumberland.	
'40	Stuart, Hannah.....			87	York...	Res. Wells.
'40	Stuart, Henry.....			Penobscot		Res. Newport.
'40	Stuart, Henry.....			78	Waldo.	Res. Unity.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Stuart, Peter.	Mass. line.	Private.	90	Cumberland.	
'35e	Stuart, Samuel	N. H. line.	Private.	73	Penobscot	d. July 12, '32.
'40	Stubbs, Joseph.			47	Waldo.	Res. Frankfort.
'35e	Stubbs, Richard.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	73	Cumb.	d. Jan. 21, 1820.
'35e	Stubbs, Samuel.	Mass. line.	Ensign	73	Kennebec.	d. Mar. 3, 1823.
'40	Sturdevant, Andrew			79	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Sturges, Jonathan	Mass. line.	Private.	92	Cumberland.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Andrew	Mass. line.	Private.	94	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Asa.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Penobscot.	
'35d	Sturtevant, Francis	Mass. line.	Sergeant & Pvt. of Art.	79	Oxford.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Jesse.	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	67	Hancock.	d. Sept. 1, 1818.
'35e	Sturtevant, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Lot	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
'40				81	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Sturtevant, Seth.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'40				80	Oxford.	Res. Sumner.
'40	<i>Suffrance, Ru'h.</i>			76	Waldo.	Res. Knox.
'35e	Sullivan, Barnabas.	N. Carolina line	Private.	70	Lincoln.	d. May 7, 1830.
'35e	Sully, Daniel.	R. I. line.	Private.	83	York.	
'35d	Summers, Thomas.	Mass. mil.	Private & Teamster.	76	Hancock.	
'35d	Sunborn, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Cumberland.	
'35e	Sutton, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	82	York.	d. Nov. 18, 1819.
'35e	Sutton, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	York.	d. Nov. 18, 1819.
'40	<i>Sutton, Lois.</i>			76	York.	Res. Limington.
'35d	Swain, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Swain, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Swan, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'40				77	Oxford.	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Swan, Nathan.	Mass. line.	Private.	80	Oxford.	d. July 22, 1833.
'40	<i>Swceland, Rebecca</i>			82	Kennebec.	Res. Gardiner.
'40	Swetland, Stephen.			79	Waldo.	Res. Hope.
'35d	Sweet, Ebenezer.	Mass. mil.	Private.	94	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sweet, Israel.	Mass. line.	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sweet, Joshua.	Mass. line & Mass. state.	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sweet, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sweetland, Stephen.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
'40	Sweetser, Richard			90	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Sweetsere Richard.	Mass. line.	Private.	84	Kennebec.	
'35d	Swett, John.	Mass. line & Mass. state.	Private.	77	Cumberland.	
'40				82	Cumb.	Res. Windham.
'40	Swett, Joshua.			70 to 80	Cumb.	Res. Gorham.
'40	Swett, Samuel.			76	Cumb.	Res. Gray.
'35d	Swift, Enoch.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35d	Swift, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Sylvester, Elisha.	Mass. line.	Priv of Art.	81	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sylvester, Job.	Mass. line.	Private.	94	Cumberland.	
'35e	Symonds, Ebenezer.	Mass. line.	Private.	65	York.	
'35d	Symonds, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
1794	Synms, William.	Kimball's Co. of militia.	Private.			Res. Washington, Wounded at bat- tle of Benning- ton, Aug. 1777.
'35e	Taggart, John.	N. H. line.	Sergeant.	93	Kennebec.	d. in 1822.
'35e	Taggart, Robert.	N. H. line.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	d. July 29, '23.
'35e	Talbert, Abraham.	Mass. line.	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'35d	Talbot, Joseph.	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40				76	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Tarbell, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	76	Somerset.	
'40	Tarbox, Carl.			70 to 80	York.	Res. Hollis.
'35d	Tarbox, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'40				82	Cumb.	Res. Danville.
'35d	Tarr, Abraham.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
'40	Tarr, Abram.			78	Lincoln.	Res. Whitefield.
'35e	Tarr, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.		Lincoln.	
'35d	Tarr, Joseph.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40				82	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Taylor, Elias.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Taylor, Ephraim.	Mass. line.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40				81	Lincoln.	Res. New Castle.
'35e	Taylor, John.	N. H. line.	Private.	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Taylor, Samuel.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	

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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Taylor, Simeon.	Mass. line	Private...	78	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 3, 1823.
'35e	Teague, Beni.	Mass. line	Private...	70	Oxford	d. Jan. 15, 1820.
'40	Tebbets, Ephraim.			78	York.	Res. Berwick.
'40	Temple, John			84	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Temple, John	Mass. line	Lieutenant	77	Kennebec.	
'35e	Terry, David	Mass. line	Private...	99	Lincoln.	d. June 8, 1828.
'35e	Terry, John.	Cont. navy	Mariner.	70	Lincoln.	
'40	Terry, Susannah...			71	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35e	Thayer, Jeremiah.	Mass. line	Private...	76	Kennebec.	
'35e	Thayer, Philip.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Thing, Levi.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal...	71	Kennebec.	
'35d	Thing, Nathaniel.	Mass. line.	Private & Sergeant...	87	York.	
'35d	Thomas, Charles...	Mass. mil.	Private...	81	Cumberland.	
'40	Thomas, Charles...			82	Cumb.	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	Thomas, Charles...	Mass. line & Mass. state...	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Thomas, Holmes...	Mass. state	Private.	79	Oxford.	
'35d	Thomas, Ichabod...	Mass. mil.	Private...	77	Penobscot.	
'40	Thomas, Ichabod...			82	Piscataquis	Res. Brownville.
'35d	Thomas, Joseph.	Mass. line & Mass. state...	Corporal...	91 or 87	Cumberland.	
'35d	Thomas, Joseph.	Mass. state	Private of Artillery...	74	Cumberland.	
'35e	Thomas, Jonathan.	N. H. line	Sergeant...	84	Kennebec.	d. June 1824.
'35e	Thomas, Joshua...	Mass. line	Private...	60	Hancock.	
'40	Thomas, Mary.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'35d	Thomas, Nathan.	Mass. state	Private & Bombardier	76	Hancock.	
'35d	Thomas, Samuel.					
	Widow of...	Mass. line	Private & Corporal...	79	Hancock.	d. Aug. 14, 1832.
'40	Thomas, Spencer...			76	York.	Res. Limington.
'40	Thomas, Spencer...			53	Oxford	Res. Dixfield & Peru.
'35e	Thompson, Alex.	Mass. line	Private...	74	Lincoln.	
'35e	Thompson, Alex. 2d	Mass. line	Private...	64	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 23, 1830.
'35d	Thompson, Benj.	Mass. state	Private...	80	York.	
1792	Thompson, Benj.	Col. Brewer's regt.	Lieutenant			(1794) Res. Tops- ham, Commis- sioned Nov. 6, 1776. Contra- cted disease on retreat from Ti- cond er o g a in 1777.
'35d	Thompson, Cornel- ius.	Mass. line	Private...	78	Hancock.	
'35e	Thompson, David	Mass. line	Corporal...	77	York.	
'35e	Thompson, Ephr'm.	Mass. line	Private...	72	York.	
'35d	Thompson, James	Mass. state	Lieutenant	86	Lincoln.	
'35d	Thompson, James.	Mass. line	Private...	73	York.	
'40	Thompson, Joel			79	York.	Res. Kennel'kp't
'40	Thompson, Joel			86	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Thompson, Joel.	Mass. mil.	Sergeant...	72	Lincoln.	
'35e	Thompson, John.	Mass. line	Private...	80	York.	
'40	Thompson, John			71	Oxford	Res. Porter.
'35e	Thompson, Jonath'n	Mass. line	Private...	94	York	
'35d	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. state	Private & Musician...	82	York.	
'40	Thompson, Joseph.			88	York.	Res. Cornish.
'35e	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private...	72	Lincoln.	d. June 1827.
'35d	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private...	69	York.	
'35d	Thompson, Nathan.	Mass. mil.	Private...	80	York.	
'40	Thompson, Nathan.			85	York.	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35e	Thompson, Richard.	Mass. line	Private...	64	Lincoln.	
'35e	Thompson, Robert.	Mass. line	Private...	67	Oxford.	
'35d	Thompson, Samuel.					
	Widow of...	Mass. mil.	Private...	79	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 13, 1833.
'35d	Thompson, William.	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Cumberland.	
'35e	Thompson, William.	Mass. line	Private...	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Thorn, Samuel.	Mass. line	Captain.	76	Penobscot	d. Feb. 13, '23.
'35e	Thorn, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private...	69	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 2, 1824.
'35d	Thorndike, Joshua.	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman...	74	Lincoln.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40				79	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'35e	Thornton, Michael.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Washington.	d. Dec. 2, '25.
'35e	Thorp, Thomas.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	80	Washington.	
'35e	Thurlo, John.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Cumb.	d. March 1, 1834.
'35d	Thurlo, Asa.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35e	Thurston, Jacob.	Mass. line	Private.	57	Cumberland.	
'40	Tibbets, Ichabod.			90	Waldo.	Res. Liberty.
'35d	Tibbets, Nathaniel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	82	Kennebec.	
'40	Tibbets, Simeon.			88	York.	Res. Newfield.
'40	Tibbets, Stephen.			88	Lincoln.	Res. Bristol.
'35e	Tibbetts, Giles.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Lincoln.	d. July 12, 1832.
'35d	Tibbetts, Ichabod.	Mass. state	Private & Sergeant.	84	Lincoln.	
'35e	Tibbetts, John.	R. I. line	Private.	71	Penobscot.	d. June 1826.
'40	Tibbetts, Nathaniel.			85	Franklin.	Res. New Sharon.
'35e	Tibbetts, Stephen.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
'35d	Tibbitts, Ephraim.	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	
'35d	Tillson, William.	N. H. line.	Corporal & Sergeant.	80	Lincoln.	
'40				87	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'35e	Tinan, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	d. Oct. 15, 1825.
'35e	Tinkham, John.	Mass. line	Private.	71	Kennebec.	d. Dec. 21, 1827.
'35d	Titcomb, John.	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Cumb.	d. Feb. 3, 1833.
'35d	Titus, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Tobey, Barnabas.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
'35e	Tobey, John.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumberland.	
'40	Tobey, Mary.			78	Lincoln.	Res. Jefferson.
'35d	Tobey, William.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Lincoln.	
'35e	Tobin, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumberland.	
'40	Tolbot, Abram.			87	Kennebec.	Res. China.
'35d	Tolman, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	84	Kennebec.	
'40	Toothaker, Seth.			82	Cumb.	Res. Brunswick.
'35e	Toothaker, Seth.	Mass. line	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
'35e	Toppon, Michael.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 5, 1832.
'35e	Tory, Elisha.	Mass. line	Private.	85	Cumb.	d. Nov. 20, 1828.
'35e	Tourtellott, Abraham.	R. I. line.	Lieutenant	74	Penobscot.	d. Dec. 6, 1820.
'40	Tourtellott, Leah.			84	Penobscot.	Residence Mat-tamiscontis.
'35e	Tourtellott, Orono.	R. I. line.	Private.	82	Penobscot.	
'35e	Tourtellott, Reuben.	R. I. line	Private.	75	York.	d. Dec. 1825.
'35d	Towb, William.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset.	
'35e	Towle, Jeremiah.	N. H. line.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
'35e	Towle, Josiah.	N. H. line.	Private.	80	Waldo.	'40.
'40	Towle, Thomas.			98	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35d	Towle, Thomas.	Mass. mil.	Private.	83	York.	
'35e	Town, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	
'35e	Town, Noah.	N. H. line	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
'40	Towne, Joseph.			78	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'40	Towns, Noah.			85	Kennebec.	Res. Litchfield.
'35e	Townsend, Isaac.	Mass. line	Private.	76	York.	d. Nov. 1, 1832.
'35e	Townsend, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Cumberland.	
'35d	Townsend, Robert.	Mass. state	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'40				79	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Townsley, Gad.	Mass. line	Private.	78	Washington.	
'35e	Townsley, Jacob.	Mass. line	Private.	85	Kennebec.	
'35e	Trafton, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private.	63	York.	
'35e	Trafton, Eliphalet.	Mass. line	Private.	66	York.	
'35d	Trafton, Joshua.	R. I. line	Captain.	89	York.	
'35e	Trafton, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	66	York.	
'35d	Trask, Ebenezer.	R. I. mil.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'40				77	Kennebec.	Res. Sidney.
'35d	Trask, Moses.	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
'35d	Trask, Obadiah.	Mass. mil.	Private.	69	Lincoln.	
'35e	Trask, Thomas Jr.	R. I. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'35d	Travis, Oliver.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Oxford.	
'35e	Treadwell, Marsters.	Mass. line	Private.	..	Oxford.	
'35d	Treadwell, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant.	82	York.	
'40	Treadwell, Susan.			83	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'35e	Trevett, John.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	82	Lincoln.	
'35e	Tripp, Robert.	Mass. line	Private.	70	York.	
'40				76	York.	Res. Sanford.
'35d	Trivett, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Waldo.	
'35d	True, Aaron.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'35d	True, Daniel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
'35d	True, Edward.	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	True, Jonathan...	Mass. mil.	Private...	77	Somerset.	
'35e	True, Obadiah	Mass. line	Private...	75	Oxford.	
'40	True, Polly.			82	Oxford.	Res. Denmark.
'40	True, William.			80	Franklin.	Res. Temple.
'35d	True, William.	Mass. line	Private...	80	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35e	True, Zebulon.	Mass. line	Private...	74	Cumberland.	
'35e	Trumbull, William.	Penn. line	Private...	65	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 1, 1830.
'35e	Tubbs, Jacob	Mass. line	Private...	80	Somerset	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
'40	Tucker, Aaron			Oxford.		
'40	Tucker, Anna			56	Piscataquis	Res. Foxcroft.
'35d	Tucker, John	N. H. state	Matross.	84	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'40				73	Penobscot.	
'35d	Tucker, Samuel	Cont. navy	Captain.	80	Penobscot	Res. Dexter.
'35d	Tukeshury, Thomas.	N. H. state	Private.	86	Lincoln.	d. Mar. 10, 1833.
'35d	Tukey, William	Mass. mil.	Private &	77	Penol scot.	
			Sergeant.	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Turner, Abial	Mass. line	Private.	93	Oxford.	
'35e	Turner, David.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Somerset	
'35e	Turner, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
'40	Turner, Isaac			87	Oxford	Res. Albany.
'40	Turner, Isaac			87	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'40	Turner, John.			78	Kennebec.	Res. Greene.
'40	Turner, Lydell.			88	Kennebec.	Res. Leeds.
'40	Turner, Oliver.			79	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'35d	Turner, Oliver.	Mass. mil.	Private...	69	Oxford.	
'35d	Turner, Robert.	Mass. mil.	Musician &			
			Sergeant...	78	Lincoln.	
'35d	Turner, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private...	79	Penobscot	
'35e	Turner, Starbird.	Mass. line.	Sergeant...	81	Kennebec.	
'35d	Tuttle, Samuel.	Mass. state	Sergeant &			
			Private...	80	Washington.	
'40	Twitchell, Eli			81	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'35d	Twitchell, Eli	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Sergeant.	73	Oxford.	
'35e	Twitchell, Moses	Mass. line	Private.	75	Somerset.	
'35d	Twitchell, Peter.	Mass. mil.	Private...	73	Oxford.	
'40				80	Oxford.	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Twitcheett, Ezra	Mass. line	Private...	75	Oxford	d. May 16, 1821.
'35e	Tyler, Abraham.	Mass. line	Private...	71	York.	
'40				77	York.	Res. Saco.
'40	Tyler, Andrew			80	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35e	Tyler, Daniel	Mass. line	Private...	75	Oxford.	
'35e	Tyler, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private...	74	York.	
'40	Tyler, Simon.			87	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35d	Tyler, Simeon.	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Sergeant...	79	Waldo.	
'35d	Tyler, Andrew	Mass. line	Private...	84	Waldo.	
'35d		Mass. line.	Sergeant &			
			Corporal...	84	Waldo.	
'35e	Ulmer, George	Mass. line	Private...	74	Waldo.	
'40				80	Waldo.	Res. Hope.
'35d	Upton, Amos	Mass. mil.	Sergeant...	92	Oxford.	
'35e	Upton, Jeduthan.	Mass. line	Private...		Washington.	
'35e	Uran, James.	Mass. line	Private...	66	York.	
'35d	Vance, William.	Mass. line	Private &			
			Fifer...	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Varner, John.	Mass. line	Private...		Lincoln	'35e.
'35e	Varney, Francis	Mass. line	Private...	88	York.	
'35e	Varney, Moses.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	d. Apr. 23, 1822.
'35d	Varnum, Joel	Mass. line.	Private...	73	Kennebec.	
'40	Varnum, Joel			78	Franklin.	Res. Temple.
'35e	Varnum, Samuel.	R. I. line	Private...	81	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 1828.
'35d	Varrel, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Fifer...	77	Cumberland.	
'35d	Veasey, Samuel.	Mass. state	Private...	80	Kennebec.	
'35e	Vickery, David.	Mass. line	Private...	89	Kennebec.	d. Nov. 4, 1823.
'35e	Videto, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private...	82	Lincoln.	
'35d	Vining, John.	Mass. line &	Private...			
		state	Private...	71	Cumberland.	
'35e	Vose, Jesse	Mass. line	Sergeant	82	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 1824.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Wade, Abner...	Mass. line	Captain	80	Lincoln...	d. Oct. 1827.
'35d	Wade, John...	Mass. line	Private.	79	Waldo.	
'40				85	Waldo...	Res. Lincolnville.
'35e	Wadlid, Daniel...	Mass. line...	Private...	63	York.	
'35d	Wadsworth, John...	Mass. line...	Private & Musician	71	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wagg, James...	Mass. line...	Private...	82	Cumberland.	
'40				86	Cumberland.	Res. Durham.
'35e	Waid, Henry...	Conn. line.	Private...	73	York...	d. Oct. 21, 1826.
'35d	Wait, William	Mass. line...	Private & Corporal...	89	Oxford.	
'35d	Wakefield, Ezekiel	Mass. state	Private & Sergeant...	81	York.	
'40	<i>Wakefield, Hannah</i>			77	York...	Res Kennebunk
'35d	Wakefield, Nathan...	Mass. mil...	Private...	74	York.	
'35e	Walch, Charles...	Mass. line...	Private...	80	Lincoln.	
'40	Walch, James...			50	Lincoln...	Res. Woolwich.
'35e	Waldron, Ebenezer.	N. H. line	Sergeant...	64	Kennebec...	d. in 1830.
'35e	Walker, Abraham...	R. I. line	Private...	80	Lincoln.	
'35d	Walker, Charles...	Mass. line...	Private & Sergeant...	75	Cumberland.	
'35e	Walker, Edward...	Mass. line...	Private...	73	York.	
'35e	Walker, John...	Mass. line	Private...	61	Somerset.	
'35d	Walker, Josiah...	Mass. state	Private...	78	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumberland.	Res. Pownal.
'35d	Walker, Lemuel	Mass. mil...	Private & Matross.	75	Lincoln.	
'40	Walker, Samuel			80	Lincoln...	Res. Bowdoin.
'40	Walker, Samuel C.			50	Somerset...	Res. Madison.
'40	Walker, Timothy...			82	Waldo...	Res. Freedom.
'35e	Walker, Timothy...	Mass. line...	Private...	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Walker, William...	N. H. line...	Private...	81	Oxford...	d. Feb. 1, 1831.
'35d	Walker, William...	Mass. mil...	Private...	80	Oxford...	d. Dec. 1, 1833.
'40	Walker, William...			73	Somerset...	Res. Madison.
'35e	Wallace, Josiah...	Mass. line...	Drummer...	72	Washington...	d. Jan. 22, 1830.
'40	Walton, Benjamin...			78	Penobscot...	Res. Chester.
'35e	Walton, Reuben...	Mass. line...	Private...	59	Oxford...	d. March 1825.
'35e	Ward, Benjamin...	N. H. line...	Private...	74	Penobscot.	
'40	Ward, Nehemiah...			55	Kennebec...	Res. Windsor.
'35e	Ward, Thomas...	Mass. line...	Private...	72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Warden, Thomas...	Mass. line...	Drummer...	66	York...	d. Feb. 15, 1827.
'35e	Wardley, Moses...	Mass. line...	Private...	86	York...	d. Sept. 1830.
'35e	Wardwell, Joseph...	Mass. line...	Ensign	74	Oxford.	
'40				80	Oxford...	Res. Rumford.
'35d	Ware, Jason...	Mass. mil...	Private...	79	Lincoln.	
'40	Ware, Jerson...			84	Lincoln...	Res. Union.
'35d	Ware, Nathan...	Mass. line...	Private of Art	78	Lincoln.	
'35d	Warren, Aaron...	Mass. state	Sergeant & Sur. Mate.	76	York.	
'40				83	York...	Res. Wells.
'35e	Warren, Aaron...	Mass. line...	Private...	60	York.	
'35e	Warren, Abijah...	Mass. line...	Private...	73	Oxford.	
'40				78	Oxford...	Res. Sumner.
'35e	Warren, Daniel...	Mass. line...	Private...	84	York.	
'35d	Warren, Daniel...	Mass. line...	Private...	69	York.	
'40				75	York...	Res. Limerick.
'40	Warren, George...			39	Waldo...	Res. Lincolnville.
'35d	Warren, Joshua...	Mass. line...	Private...	76	York...	
'40				83	York...	Res. Hollis.
'40	<i>Warren, Keziah...</i>			81	York...	Res. Shapleigh.
'35d	Warren, Moses...	Mass. line...	Private...	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Warren, Nathan...	Mass. mil...	Private...	81	Cumberland.	
'40	Warren, Nathan...			77	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35e	Warren, Nathaniel...	Mass. line...	Private...	62	Oxford...	d. Dec. 21, 1819.
'35e	Warren, Pelatiah...	Mass. line...	Private...	80	Kennebec.	
'40				86	Kennebec...	Res. Monmouth.
'35e	Warren, Peter...	Virginia line.	Private...	75	Kennebec.	
'35e	Warren, Richard...	Mass. line...	Private...	78	Kennebec.	
'40				85	Kennebec...	Res. Vassalborough.
'40	Warson, John...			86	Hancock...	Res. Brooksville.

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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Warthen, Isaac.	Cont. navy.	Mariner.	72	Waldo.	
'35e	Wasgate, David.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	83	Hancock.	
'35d	Washburn, Ebene'r	Mass. line.	Private.	72	Oxford.	
'40				78	Oxford.	Res. Hartford
'35d	Washburn, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Penobscot.	
'40	Washburn, Jennet.			79	Oxford.	Res. Hebron.
'35d	Wasson, John.	Mass. line.	Musician.	81	Hancock.	
'35d	Wasson, John.	Mass. line.	Drummer.		Hancock.	
'35d	Wasson, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Drummer.	74	Hancock.	
'35d	Wasson, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Fifer.	73	Hancock.	
'35d	Waterhouse, George	Mass. line.	Private.	84	Cumberland.	
'40	Waterhouse, Hannah			84	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'35e	Waterhouse, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	65	Cumberland.	d. Nov. 1833.
'35d	Waterhouse, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	81	Cumberland.	
'35e	Waterman, Joseph.	Cont. navy.	Mariner.	84	Waldo.	
'35e	Waterman, Malachi	Mass. line.	Private.	73	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 12, 1824.
'35d	Waterman, Noah.	Mass. state.	Private.	79	Cumberland.	
'35d	Waston, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	93	Cumberland.	
'35e	Waston, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	69	Lincoln.	d. June, 1824
'35d	Waston, Stephen.	Mass. state.	Private.	72	York.	
'40	Waston, Thomas.			77	Hancock.	Res. Brooksville.
'40	Watts, Samuel			85	Washington.	Res. Jonesborough.
'40	Waugh, Bethesda.			89	Somerset.	Res. Starks.
'35d	Weare, Jeremiah.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	York.	
'40	Weare, Jeremiah.			83	York.	Res. York.
'35e	Webb, Edward.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'40				80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35e	Webb, James.	Mass. line.	Ensign.	75	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 1, 1825.
'35d	Webb, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Webb, Nathaniel.	Mass. line.	Corporal.	79	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 5, 1832.
'40	Webber, Abigail.			79	Lincoln.	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Webber, Asa.	Mass. line.	Private & Musician.			
'35e	Webber, Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Webber, Daniel.	Mass. line.	Lieutenant.	69	York.	
'35e	Webber, Ezekiel.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Hancock.	d. Feb. 1, 1827.
'40				76	Lincoln.	
				80 to 87	Lincoln.	Res. Boothbay.
'35d	Webber, George.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	74	Lincoln.	
'35e	Webber, Jonathan.	Mass. line.	Private.	77	York.	
'35e	Webber, Joseph.	R. I. line.	Private.	67	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
'35d	Webber, Lewis.	R. I. line.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Webber, Lewis.	R. I. state.	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'35e	Webber, Noah.	Mass. line.	Private.	57	Lincoln.	d. in 1828.
'35e	Webber, Paul.	Mass. line.	Private.	60	York.	d. Dec. 21, 1819
'35d	Webber, Stephen.	Mass. line.	Private.	78	do.	
'35d	Webber, William.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	76	Hancock.	
'40	Webber, Nancy.			73	Lincoln.	Res. Georgetown.
'35e	Webster, Israel.	N. H. line.	Sergeant.	69	Kennebec.	
'35d	Wedgwood, Jesse.	Cont. navy & Mass. line.	Mariner.			
'40	Wedgwood, Noah.			73	York.	
'40	Weeks, Bethiah.			81	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
'40	Weeks, James.			78	Kennebec.	Res. Wayne.
'35d	Weeks, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Lincoln.	Res. Webster.
'35d	Weeks, James.			72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Weeks, Pelatiah.	N. H. line.	Private.	81	York.	d. May 26, 1827.
'40	Welch, James.			76	Cumberland.	Res. Gray.
'35e	Welch, Lemuel.	Mass. line.	Private.		Lincoln.	
'35e	Welch, Paul.	Mass. line.	Private.	68	York.	d. Dec. 22, 1829.
'35e	Welch, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
'35e	Welch, William.	N. H. line.	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
'40	Welch, William.			85	Lincoln.	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Welder, Ephraim.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.			
'35e	Wellman, Abraham	Mass. line.	Private.	88	York.	d. Apr. 11, 1833.
'40	Wellman, Mary.			72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wellman, Samuel.	Mass. line.	Private.	78	Lincoln.	Res. Bremen.
				70	Waldo.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Wells, Joshua	Mass. line	Private...	79	Kennebec.	
40	<i>Wells, Mary</i>			76	Kennebec....	Res. Vienna.
35e	Wells, Phineas	Mass. line	Private...	75	Lincoln.	
35d	Welsh, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private...	84	York.	
35d	Welson, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private...	72	Waldo	d. Apr. 13, 1833.
35e	Wentworth, Andrew	Mass. line	Private...	60	York.	
35e	Wentworth, Enoch	Mass. line	Private...	81	Hancock	d. Dec. 26, 1821.
35d	Wentworth, Foster	Mass. mil.	Private...	70	Lincoln	
40	Wentworth, Ichabod			52	York	Res. Berwick.
35e	Wentworth, John	Mass. line	Private...	63	Hancock	d. June 18, 1824.
35e	Wentworth, John 2d	Mass. line	Private...	57	Somerset.	
35e	Wentworth, Lemuel	N. H. line	Private...	84	Lincoln.	
40	Wentworth, Lemuel			86	Waldo	Res. Hope.
35e	Wentworth, Paul	Mass. line	Private...	75	Waldo	d. Sept. 3, 1833.
40	Wentworth, Paul					
	Widow of.			76	Waldo	Res. Knox.
35d	Wentworth, Rich'd	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant...	88	York.	
35d	Wentworth, Tim'y.	Mass. state	Lieutenant	87	York.	
40				93	York	Res. Berwick.
35e	Wescott, Joshua	Mass. line	Private...	86	Oxford	d. Feb. 6, 1826.
35d	West, Isaac	Mass. line	Private...	81	Kennebec.	
35e	West, Peter	Mass. line	Private...	83	Somerset	d. Feb. 5, 1828.
35e	Weston, Daniel	N. H. line	Private...	73	Cumberland.	
35e	Weston, Joseph	Mass. line	Private...	74	Cumberland.	
35e	Weston, Samuel	Mass. line	Private...	67	Lincoln	d. in 1829.
35e	Wetherall, Charles	Mass. line	Private...	69	Somerset	d. July 16, 1833.
40	Wetherel, Obadiah			95	Kennebec	Res. Albion.
35d	Wetherell, John	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant...	76	Kennebec.	
35d	Wetherill, Obadiah	Mass. line	Lieutenant	87	Somerset	
35d	Weymouth, James	N. H. line	Private...	75	Somerset	
			Seaman		Kennebec.	
40	Weymouth, James			80		
35e	Weymouth, Moses	Mass. line	Sergeant...	92	Waldo	Res. Belmont.
35e	Wheeler, John	Cont. navy	Mariner...	84	York.	
35d	Wheelwright, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private...	83	Kennebec.	
40				88	York.	
35e	Wheelwright, Saml.	Mass. line	Sergeant		York	Res. Wells.
40	Wheeler, John			90	York	d. Feb. 24, 1831.
40	<i>Wheeler, Peggy</i>			79	Franklin	Res. Wilton.
35e	Whidden, James	Mass. line	Private...	62	York.	Res. Elliot
35e	Whidden, Solomon	Mass. line	Private...	80	Somerset	d. Mar. 30, 1828.
	or Whiten,				Somerset.	
35e	Whitecomb, Thomas	N. H. line	Private...	88		
35e	White, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private...	95	Somerset	d. June, 1824.
40	White, Charles			90	Kennebec	d. Dec. 17, 1833.
35e	White, Charles	N. H. line	Private...	89	Waldo	Res. Belmont.
35d	White, Charles	Mass. state	Private...	77	Kennebec.	
35e	White, George	Mass. line	Captain		York.	
35e	White, John	Mass. line	Private...	79	Hancock	d. May 20, 1826.
35e	White, John	N. H. line	Private...	74	Lincoln	d. Nov. 14, 1822.
35d	White, John	Mass. mil.	Private...	76	Lincoln	d. Sept. 3, 1832.
35d	White, John	Mass. mil.	Private...	72	Lincoln	
35d	White, Joseph	Mass. line	Private...	73	York.	
35e	White, Joshua	Mass. line	Private...	75	Somerset	d. April 21, 1828.
35d	White, Simpson	Mass. line	Private...	80	Somerset.	
35e	White, William	Mass. line	Private...	66	Lincoln	d. March, 1827.
35e	Whiteham, Jerry	Mass. line	Private...	82	Somerset	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
35e	Whitehouse, Daniel	Mass. line	Private...	79	Kennebec.	
35e	Whitehouse, Eben'r	N. H. line	Private...	77	York	d. June 4, 1832.
35e	Whitehouse, John	N. H. line	Private...	65	Kennebec.	
35e	Whitehouse, Samuel	Mass. line	Private...	78	York	d. Jan. 31, 1824.
35e	Whitehouse, Samuel	Mass. line	Private...	74	York	d. Sept. 4, 1837.
40	<i>Whitehouse, Susannah</i>					
				84	Somerset	Res. Smithfield.
40	Whiten, Samuel			83	Franklin	Res. Wilton.
40e	Whiting, John	Mass. line	Private...	76	Somerset.	
40				82	Somerset	Res. Hartland.
35d	Whiting, Sampson	Mass. line	Private...	77	Oxford.	
40	Whiting, Sampson			75	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
35d	Whiting, Samuel	Mass. line	Private...	76	Kennebec.	
35d	Whitman, Jacob	Mass. line	Private...	80	Oxford.	
40				86	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
35d	Whitmore, Andrew	Mass. mil.	Private...	72	Lincoln.	
35e	Whitmore, Daniel	Mass. line	Private...	75	Waldo.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40				84	Waldo	Res. Unity.
35e	Whitmore, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private	79	Hancock.	
40				84	Hancock	Res. Deer Isle.
35e	Whitney, Abraham	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
35	Whitney, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
35d	Whitney, Daniel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Penobscot.	
40	Whitney, Ebenezer.			79	Kennebec.	Res. Clinton.
35d	Whitney, Ebenezer.	Mass. state	Private	71	Lincoln.	
40	Whitney, Eleanor.			57	Kennebec.	Res. Dearborn.
35d	Whitney, Isaac.	Mass. line	Private.	85	Cumberland.	
40	Whitney, Isaac.			83	Lincoln.	Res. Lisbon
35d	Whitney, Jacob.	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Somerset.	
40	Whitney, Jacob.			77	Franklin.	Res. Phillips.
35e	Whitney, Jesse.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 19, 1831.
35e	Whitney, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.	70	Oxford.	
35e	Whitney, Joshua.	Mass. line	Private.	59	York.	d. Feb. 25, 1832.
35e	Whitney, Micah.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Somerset.	d. Jan. 19, 1832.
35e	Whitney, Phineas.	Mass. line	Private.	84	Oxford	d. May 24, 1830.
35d	Whitney, Phineas.	Mass. mil.	Private.	85	Somerset	d. Nov. 13, 1832.
35d	Whitney, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
35e	Whitney, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private.	65	Lincoln.	
35e	Whitney, Stephen	R. I. line	Private.	78	Cumberland	
35d	Whitney, Uriel	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumberland.	
35d	Whitney, Zebulon	Mass. state	Private.	86	Cumberland.	
40	Whitten, Jane.			78	Lincoln.	Res. Topsham.
35e	Whitten, John.	Mass. line	Private.	61	Cumberland.	
40	Whitten, Richard.			77	Waldo.	Res. Troy.
35e	Whitten, Richard.	Mass. line	Private.	69	York.	
40	Whitten, Solomon.			86	Somerset	Res. Skowhegan.
35e	Whittington, Rob't	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	d. Aug. 19, 1830.
35d	Wiggin, Nathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	York	
35e	Wiggin, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	83	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 16, 1828.
40	Wiggin, Nathan			80	York.	Res. Parsonfield.
35e	Wiggin, Phineas.	N. H. line	Private.	63	Lincoln.	
40	Wight, Joseph.			82	Cumberland.	Res. Raymond.
40	Wilber, Thomas.			74	Somerset	Res. New Portland.
40	Wilbur, Asa.			80	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
35d	Wilbur, Thomas.	Conn. state	Private & Corporal.	71	Somerset.	
35d	Wilcox, John	R. I. mil.	Private & Matross	76	Kennebec.	
40				86	Kennebec.	Res. Monmouth.
35d	Wild, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	York.	
40	Wildes, Benjamin.			78	York.	Res. Kennebunk- port. Same as preceding
35e	Wilkins, Edward	Mass. line	Musician	77	Penobscot	d. Mar. 9, 1831.
35d	Wilkinson, Joseph	Mass. state	Private.	79	York.	
35d	Willard, Ezra.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Somerset.	
40	Willard, Ezra			72	Somerset	Res. Mercer.
35e	Williams, Amos	N. H. line	Private.	69	York.	d. Jan. 7, 1825.
40	Williams, Anna			79	Somerset	Res. Anson
35e	Williams, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	65	Kennebec.	
35e	Williams, John.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
40				79	Lincoln.	Res. Wiscasset.
35d	Williams, Joseph.	Mass. state	Private.	83	York.	
40				90	York.	Res. Wells.
35e	Williams, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	87	Hancock.	
35e	Williams, Lemuel.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Somerset.	
35e	Willis, James.	Mass. line	Private.	69	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 18, 1830.
40	Willis, Sarah.			79	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
35e	Willman, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
40	Willman, Martha.			77	Waldo	Res. Sears Mount.
35e	Wills, James	Mass. line	Private.	76	Kennebec.	
35e	Wills, James	N. H. line	Private.	58	Kennebec.	
40	Wilson, Betsey.			82	York.	Res. Kittery.
35e	Wilson, Edward.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumberland.	
35d	Wilson, John.	Mass. mil.	Drummer.	79	Hancock.	
35d	Wilson, John.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
35e	Wilson, John.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Somerset.	
35e	Wilson, Joseph.	N. H. line	Private.	74	York.	d. July 22, 1823.
40	Winch, Anna.			80	Franklin.	Res. Freeman.
35e	Winch, Joseph	N. H. line	Private.	86	Somerset.	
35e	Winchester, Silas.	Mass. line	Private.	78	Penobscot.	
35e	Wing, Gideon.	Virginia line	Private.	77	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 24, 1821.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Wing, Moses.....	Mass. line	Surgeon's Mate.....	75	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wing, Nathan.....	Mass. line	Private....	72	Somerset.	
'35e	Wingate, John.....	Mass. line	Surgeon....	75	Kennebec....	d. July 25, 1819.
'35d	Wingate, Jonathan..	N. H. line	Private....	76	York.	
'40	Winn, Jonathan....			82	York.....	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35d	Winn, Joseph.....	Mass. mil.	Private....	76	York.....	d. Jan. 30, 1833.
'35d	Winship, John.....	Mass. mil.	Private....	85	York.	
'40	Winship, John.....			72	Cumberland.	
'35e	Winslow, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private....	80	Cumberland.	Res. Otisfield.
'35e	Winslow, David.....	N. H. line	Private....	75	Lincoln.	
'40	Winslow, Elizabeth..			68	Lincoln....	d. in 1828.
'35e	Winslow, Ezekiel...	Mass. line	Private....	75	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Winslow, George...	R. I. state	Private & Sergeant & Fifer....	76	Lincoln.	
'35e	Winslow, John.....	Mass. line	Private....	65	Cumberland.	d. July 14, 1823.
'35e	Winter, Joseph.....	Mass. line	Musician...	67	Oxford....	d. June 13, 1832.
'35d	Wise, Daniel.....	Mass. state	Private & Seaman...	73	York.	
'40	Wiston, William...			78	York.....	Res. Kennebunk.
'35e	Wiston, William...	Mass. line	Private....	83	Cumberland.	
'35e	Witch, James.....	Mass. line	Private....	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Witham, Andrew....	Mass. line	Mariner....	80	York.	
'35e	Witham, Bartholo- mew.....	Mass. line	Private....	78	York.	
'35e	Witham, Caleb.....	Mass. line	Private....	70	Lincoln....	d. Aug. 5, 1822.
'40	Witham, Elizabeth..			83	York.....	Res. York.
'35e	Witham, James.....	Mass. line	Private....	77	York.....	d. Dec. 2, 1833.
'35e	Witham, John Spicer	Mass. line	Private....	84	York.....	d. March, 1824.
'35e	Witham, Joshua....	Mass. line	Private....	61	Lincoln....	d. May 8, 1825.
'35e	Witham, Nathan....	Mass. line	Private....	81	York.	
'40	Withee, Uzziel.....			75	Somerset....	Res. Hartland.
'35e	Withee, Uzziel.....	Mass. line	Private....	69	Somerset....	Same as preced- ing.
'35d	Withee, Zoe.....	Mass. line	Private & Bombard'r.	72	Kennebec.	
'40	Witherell, John....			78	Franklin....	Res. Industry.
'40	Witherell, John....			82	Kennebec....	Res. Monmouth.
'35e	Wixon, Shubael....	Mass. line	Private....	68	Kennebec....	d. Oct. 4, 1831.
'35d	Wood, Enoch.....	Mass. line	Private....	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wood, Isaiah.....	Mass. line	Private....	74	Oxford.	
'35e	Wood, Jesse.....	Mass. line	Private....	69	Kennebec.	
'40	Wood, Josiah.....			92	Oxford.....	Res. Porter.
'35e	Wood, Josiah.....	Mass. line	Private....	79	Cumberland.	
'35e	Wood, Nathan.....	Mass. line	Private....	61	Somerset.	
'35d	Wood, Samuel.....	Mass. mil.	Private....	75	Kennebec.	
'40	Wood, Samuel.....			81	Kennebec....	Res. Winthrop.
'35e	Wood, Silas.....	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal...	81	Somerset.	
'35e	Wood, Stephen....	Mass. line	Private....	84	York.	
'40	Wood, Sybil.....			81	Somerset....	Res. Norridge- wock.
'35d	Woodard, Samuel...	Mass. mil.	Private....	83	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 21, 1832.
'35e	Woodberry, Benja- min.....	Mass. line	Sergeant...	74	Cumberland.	
'35e	Woodbridge, Christ- opher.....	Mass. line	Captain....	74	Lincoln....	d. March, 1825.
'35d	Woodbury, Benja- min.....	Mass. state	Private....	72	Oxford.	
'40	Woodbury, Benja- min.....			78	Oxford.....	Res. Buckfield.
'35e	Woodbury, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private....	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Woodford, Joseph...	Cont. mil.	Private....	73	Cumberland.	
'40	Woodford, Joseph...			78	Kennebec....	Res. Readfield.
'35e	Woodman, Benjamin	R. I. line	Private....	79	Kennebec.	
'35e	Woodman, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private....	75	York.	
'35d	Woodman, James...	Mass. state	Private....	81	York.	
'40	Woodman, James...			87	York.....	Res. Buxton.
'35e	Woodman, John.....	Mass. line	Sergeant...	69	York.	
'35d	Woodman, Joseph...	Mass. state	Private....	85	Cumberland.	
'35d	Woodman, Joshua...	Mass. state	Private & Seaman...	81	Cumberland.	
'40	Woodman, Joshua...			83	York.....	Res. Buxton.
'40	Woods, Jesse.....			75	Franklin....	Res. Wilton.
'35d	Woodson, Samuel...	Mass. line	Private....	78	York.	

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE 179

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County	Remarks.
'35e	Woodward, Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Sergeant 5th. Regt.	50	Lincoln.	
'35e	Woodworth, James.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	80	Lincoln.	
'35e	Woodworth, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Captain.	74	Kennebec.	d. July 1, 1821.
'35e	Worcester, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	89	York.	
'35d	Works, James.	Mass. line.	Corporal & Private.	83	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wormel, Nathaniel.	Cont. navy.	Marine.		Penobscot.	
'35e	Wormell, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Wormwood, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	York.	
'40				87	York.	Res. Cornish.
'35e	Worster, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Private.	80	York.	
'40	Worster, William.			86	York.	Res. Sanford.
'35d	Worther, Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
'40	Worthing, Isaac.			78	Waldo.	Res. Palermo.
'35e	Wright, Daniel.	Mass. line.	Private.	78	Cumberland.	
'35e	Wright, Joel.	Mass. line.	Private.	82	Oxford.	d. Feb. 16, 1824.
'35d	Wright, John.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40				82	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Wright, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.			
			Drummer.	72	Lincoln.	
'35d				78	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Wright, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40	Wutting, Thomas.			72	Franklin.	Res. Wilton.
'35d	Wyatt, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Penobscot.	
'35e	Wyer, Isaiah.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Oxford.	
'35e	Wyman, Daniel 2d.	Mass. line.	Private.	79	Somerset.	d. Jan. 16, 1827.
'35e	Wyman, Daniel 1st.	Mass. line.	Private.	66	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wyman, Dean.	Mass. line.	Private.	67	Somerset.	d. Aug. 10, 1831.
'35e	Wyman, Henry.	Mass. line.	Private.	58	Somerset.	
'40	Wyman, John.			64	Somerset.	Res. Skowhegan.
'35e	Wyman, Reuben.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Somerset.	
'40				77	Somerset.	Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Yates, John.	Mass. mil.	Private & Mariner.	80	Cumberland.	
'35d	Yeaton, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Kennebec.	
'35e	Yeaton, Paul.	N. H. line.	Private.	70	Kennebec.	
'35e	Yenlin, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Somerset.	
'35d	York, Benjamin.	N. H. line.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'40				79	Oxford.	Res. Mexico.
'35d	York, Isaac.	Mass. line & mil.	Private.	71 or 76	Cumberland.	
'40				81	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'35d	York, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	86	Oxford.	
'35d	York, Solomon.	Mass. state.	Drummer.	71	Hancock	
'35d	York, William R.	Mass. line.	Private.	77		
'40				or 81	Cumberland.	
'35e	Young, Abraham.	Mass. line.	Private.	83	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
'35d	Young, Beniah.	N. H. line.	Private.	74	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 19, 1828.
'35d	Young, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.	71	Lincoln.	
'40	Young, Hannah.			85	Somerset.	
'35d	Young, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	83	York.	Res. York.
'40				74	Kennebec.	
'35d	Young, Nathaniel.	Mass. line.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35e	Young, Richard.	R. I. line.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'35d	Young, William.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.	87	Lincoln.	d. June 27, 1824.
'40				82	Somerset.	
'35d	Young, Zebulon.	Mass. line.	Private.	87	Somerset.	Res. Starks.
'40	Zoulhkwai, Elizabeth.			72	Penobscot.	
				62	York.	Res. Biddeford.

(The end.)

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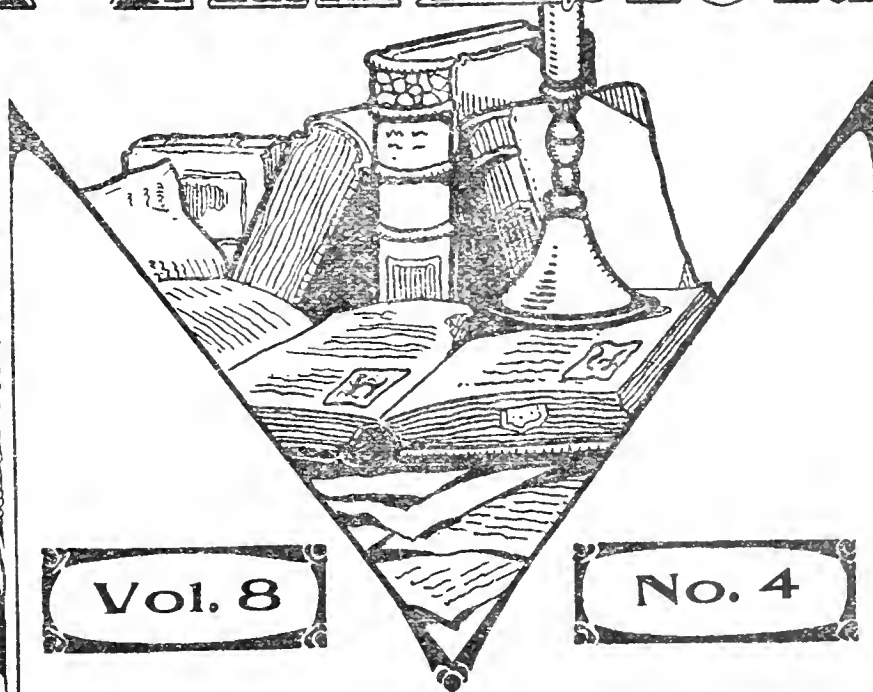
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Bangor, Maine

Indian Treaties in Maine

DECEMBER

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never prejudiced

1920

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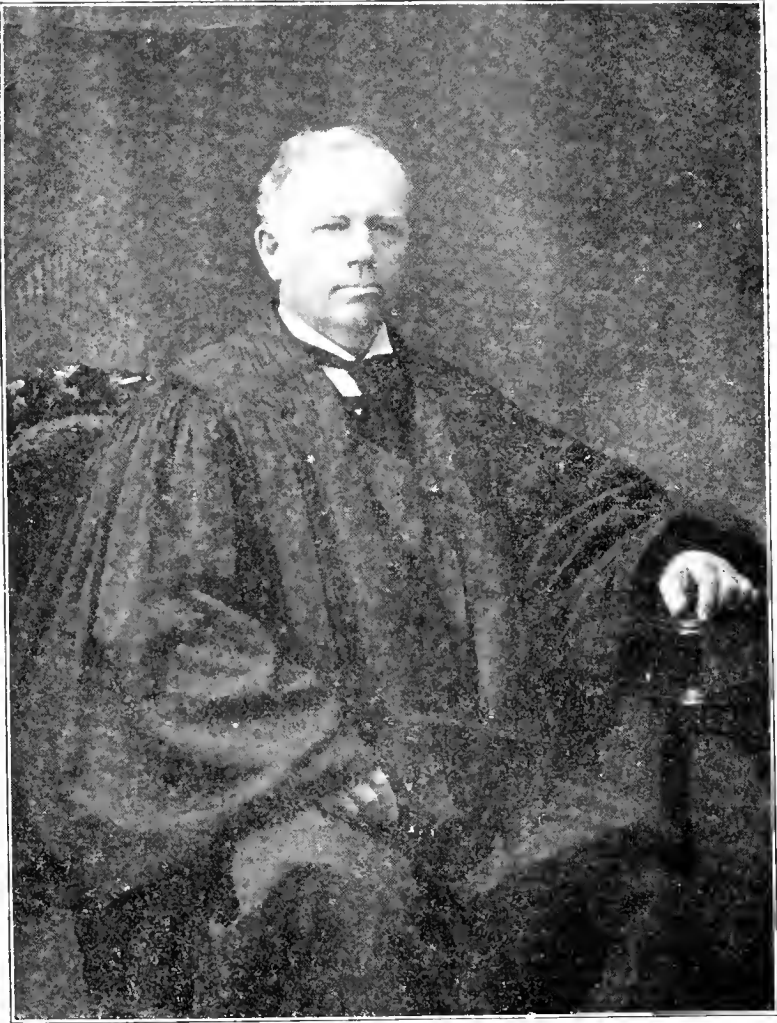
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HONORABLE GEORGE M. HANSON

Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

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No. 4

Indian Treaties in Maine

(BY THE EDITOR)

*I am going to explore for metes and bounds. Our old treaties have been given into my hands. I have had some training in law. Our fishing and hunting privileges, treaty rights to go upon lands for birch bark and basket stuff, have been disputed—have been taken from us. Game wardens and timber bosses of the big syndicates who never heard of treaties are browbeating our people. I am going into the woods. I am going for facts. I have been down country for some weeks, talking with big lawyers. I have money now. I'll spend it doing good with it, if I can.—What the young Indian, Sabtis, said to the old Indian chief, Noel the Bear, in Holman Day's, *The Rider of the King Log*, p. 221—*

In 1891 a famous law case bearing upon the history of Maine Indians was argued before the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. This case was entitled:

STATE VS PETER NEWELL

The defendant had been indicted for killing two deer, on January 14, 1891, which was during the period of close time on these animals, provided by the public laws of the State of Maine. Newell's defense was that being one of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, he was not subject to this law or any of its penalties; his rights to free hunting and fishing having been reserved to him in treaties made between the United States and the tribe of which he was a member. The eminence of the counsel appearing in the case, and the issue involved being fundamental, caused it to be of more than ordinary interest to the public. The late Honorable Charles E. Littlefield, afterwards a distinguished member of Congress, was Attorney General and appeared for the prosecution. The Honorable George M. Hanson, then one of Maine's most eminent lawyers and now a member of the Supreme Court, appeared for the defendant.

Upon arraignment, the defendant pleaded that he was guilty of the offense charged against him, unless the court should be of opinion that he had a lawful right to do the acts complained of, by reason of the following treaties, viz: Of 1713, 1717, 1725, 1749 and of 1752, all printed in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Also treaty of 1794, and other treaties in Acts and Resolves of 1843; also a treaty of 1780.

The opinion stated among other things,—

We do not find that the Federal government ever by statute or treaty recognized these Indians as being a political community, or an Indian tribe, within the meaning of the Federal constitution * * *

Though these Indians are still spoken of as the "Passamaquoddy Tribe," and perhaps consider themselves a tribe, they have for many years been without a tribal organization in any political sense. They cannot make war or peace; cannot make treaties; cannot make laws; cannot punish crime; cannot administer even civil justice among themselves. The political and civil rights can be enforced only in the courts of the State. They are as completely subject to the states as any other inhabitants can be. They cannot now invoke treaties made centuries ago with Indians whose political organization was in full and acknowledged vigor.

The brief of Judge Hanson in this case constitutes what is, probably, the most extensive description and explanation of all the treaties with Maine Indians, that now exists. If published, as it ought to be, it would be a historical item of importance.

Both the briefs of Atty. Gen. Littlefield and Judge Hanson recently came into the possession of Hon. Willis E. Parsons, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, for Maine. Commissioner Parsons presented the Journal with a neat little volume containing typed copies of them, which we regard as a valuable addition to our collection of Maine Indian items.

We are not attempting to write anything like a review of this case, but herewith append excerpts which may be of interest to students of Indian history. In his brief, Mr. Hanson claimed that if the charge for a crime tending toward a breach of the peace or an offense against the natural universal law, the Indian would be answerable individually, but that laws for the preservation of game are of an entirely different character and force, especially as applied to the Indian who is still a member of a tribe, and claims to act under treaty stipulations; further that if there is a plain violation of law, the remedy should be against the tribe collectively, for breach of the terms of the treaty.

The following are excerpts from Judge Hanson's brief:

* * * The relationship of the native Indian to both state and National government is peculiar. From the beginning they have constituted a distinct and separate people, with their own laws and form of government. They were the original and rightful owners of the soil,—the Lords of the soil,— their rights as such from the earliest times having been respected by the whites. They are still in their several tribes a separate and independent race. They are not citizens, but a nation within a nation, and entitled to be treated within the matters claimed as a separate nation, and in this case if they have violated a treaty, they violate as a nation and not as individuals, and as individuals I claim that they are not liable for violation of a law manifestly in direct opposition to the terms of the treaties under which they claim * * *

* * * The earliest laws and treaties with the Indians, were made by the colony of Massachusetts, and later under direction of Congress and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by its agents followed the treaties so made, adopting the same by their strict observance, and also by special enactment in the constitution, and at separation insisted by special enactment that all the rights of the Indians by treaty and otherwise should be observed.

* * * Sovereigns treat with each other through the medium of agents or proxies, who are invested with sufficient powers for the purpose, and are commonly called plenipotentiaries. To their office we may apply all the rules of natural law which respects things done by commission. The rights of the proxy are determined by the instructions that are given him; he must not deviate from them; but every promise which he makes in the terms of his commission, and within the extent of his powers, is binding on his constituent.

“Such authority John Allan had, and acted thereunder in the treaty of 1780, which treaty as submitted is in full force and binding upon all the parties at present.

The documents referred to by agreement and made a part of this case show conclusively that the alliance was to be perpetual * * *

* * * The Indians since 1713 have acted under their treaty obligations, and even when solicited by the English with most seductive and flattering offers, during the revolution, kept the faith and

remained firm and constant to their renewed obligations to the Colonies, and under the new form of government.

* * * No suggestion is made that the Indians renounced the treaty stipulations existing from 1775 to 1784 or to 1820, but on the contrary the original documents show a continuous and close amicable correspondence between the Passamaquoddy Indians and the United States agent, Col. John Allan,¹ during all the years from 1776 to 1784 May, and even later when he was not acting officially, they looked to him for succor when the government was neglectful.

"No Indian of the Penobscot or Passamaquoddy tribe shall be liable to the penalties hereof, while hunting moose and deer on his own account and for his own use unaccompanied by any person herein forbidden." This was the Act of 1853, Chapter 27, Sec. 4, as it appears in R. S. 1857, Sec. 13 of Chap. 30.

Acts and Resolves of 1869, Chap. 48, repeals the foregoing act. The legislature of 1853 knowing the claims of the Indians to be just reserved to them their rights, this I claim to be the fact and that Maine down to 1869 recognized the treaty rights of the Indians to hunt; not a treaty right from Massachusetts, but a treaty made directly with the United States. The act approved March 5, 1869, cannot affect such previously existing treaty rights.

* * * The only instance of breach of treaty on the part of the Indians recorded, is that of the Micmac tribe; in fact this was an utter refusal to act after making the treaty.

There were Colonial treaties, and so it is admitted, giving the Indians the rights claimed of hunting, fishing, and fowling,—the agreement on the part of the Indians which to the early white settler was ample, "was that they should maintain peace."

(¹) Colonel John Allan of Machias, Maine, was superintendent of all the Indian tribes and all Indian affairs during the Revolution, having been appointed to that office by General Washington. A sketch of Col. Allan appeared in the *Journal* (Vol. 2, pp. 233-257) which on page 255 says: — "The tribe has ever since the farewell visit made it by Colonel Allan treasured the papers and documents which he left with them and whenever a new governor of the tribe is elected the retiring governor places them in his charge to be by him cherished and preserved and passed over to his successor in office. And along with this little tribal archive is also handed down through the generations the story of their great benefactor and the profound love that their fathers had for him."

Those treaties were renewed frequently for causes stated in the authorities cited, and not always for bad faith of the Indians.

In Revolutionary times, new treaties were entered into by the Colonists, the object being to enlist the Indian forces on the side of the Colonists, and new considerations were mentioned and new promises made,—How well the Indian kept his promise history discloses,—that a corresponding faith has been kept with the Indians is questioned.

That valuable services were rendered by the Indians history also relates, resulting, and admitted by J. Allan, in saving to the United States all the territory East of the Kennebec River.

Their loyalty and zeal are testified to by Col. John Allan who has left a record full of their acts of bravery and devotion to the cause of the Colonists.

That Col. Allan, was authorized to act, and did act with full authority cannot be denied. His instructions to them were: "You have my advise and directions to pursue your hunts on the several streams as formerly."

This specific authority was given them to hunt on the several streams and is a part of the treaty of 1780; which the Great Congress of the United States authorized,—“Speaking of John Allan, they say he is our mouth to speak to you, what he says to you may depend upon as coming from us.”

The cession of land to the Indians in 1794, was made chiefly for the purpose of settling a dispute as to territory of United States and Great Britain, and not for the purpose of determining a dispute between the Indians and United States,—see treaty of 1780 and additions.

The rights of the Indians to hunt and fish were well defined before Maine became a State,—were assured to them by whatever a prior right of occupancy gave them, and in addition, by such treaty stipulations with the Colonies, with the United States, and with Massachusetts as I have cited.

That John Allan's treaty or treaties became the supreme law of the land, see U. S. Const. Art. 6, and Articles of Confederation. These were made before the adoption of the Constitution.

That such was the understanding when Massachusetts became a State, see Massachusetts Const. Chap. 6, Sec. 6, cited.

Also, that such was in contemplation at date of separation of Maine, see Act of Sep.

So early as the year 1633, the General Court of Mass., ordered: "That no person whatever shall henceforth buy any land of any Indian without license first had and obtained."

In 1650, the French, Dutch and other foreigners were forbidden to trade with them; in 1657 that Commonwealth declared its right to all the fur trade with them, and forbid others to trade with them in furs. It had before that time forbidden the sale to them of guns, gun powder and other munitions of war. In 1693 an act was passed "For the better rule and government of the Indians in their several places and plantations."

The first section provided for the appointment of persons "to have the inspection and more particular care, and government of the Indians in their respective plantations: and those persons were authorized to determine pleas betwixt party and party, and to punish criminal offenses. Such a course of legislative control was, it is believed, continued until this State was separated from Massachusetts, although contracts denominated treaties were made with them by this State, for the relinquishment of their title to land.

By the Act of Separation this State assumed the performance of all the obligations made by Massachusetts, to the Indian tribes within their jurisdiction: and in the year 1821 passed an act for the regulation of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of Indians. These laws will be ascertained by reference to the ancient laws, statutes and charters of Massachusetts under title Indian.

* * * The power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, is as co-extensive as that with foreign nations. Before the adoption of the Constitution, the Indians were considered and dealt with as, in most respects, independent nations, and as such we have negotiated treaties with them, even though such tribes were established within the limits of a State. Our Commercial relations with them, had been regulated as well by treaty as by law. We have always denied to other nations any rights of negotiation with the tribes within the limits of the United States, or that any but the United States shall be allowed to purchase their lands, or that any should trade with them, except under statute or treaty regulations. In all other respects, we have admitted them to be sovereign. We have been moreover not very fastidious in what the commerce with them should consist, and have never doubted that their lands were a fair subject of commerce. By the articles of confederation, Congress had the sole and exclusive power of

entering into treaties and alliances, except that no treaty of commerce should restrain the States from imposing duties on foreigners, or from prohibiting importations or exportations.

Treaties, previous to the adoption of the Constitution, had been made with many tribes of Indians, by authority of this provision in the articles of confederation. The treaties of Hopewell with the Cerokees and Chickasaws, tribes established within the territorial limits of Georgia, were made in 1785 and 1786, and before the adoption of the Constitution.

These treaties were considered as obligatory, as well on the State where tribes were located, as on the United States and the Indians themselves. The concessions made in those treaties to the United States for the benefit of Georgia, were never refused or objected to, nor, until all the benefits of them had been realized, was the power to make them ever doubted.

These compacts with the Indians have always borne the name of treaties, have been negotiated diplomatically, and have had, in all respects, the form and substance of treaties. So important was it deemed that we should maintain the faith of national engagements, that, on the 21st of March 1787, Congress resolved unanimously, "That the Legislatures of the several States cannot of right pass any act or acts for interpreting, explaining or construing a national treaty, or in any manner impeding, retarding or counteracting the operation or execution of the same; for that, on being constitutionally made, ratified and published, it becomes, in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and is not only independent of the will and power of such legislatures, but also binding and obligatory on them."

The Constitution of the United States transferred the power of making treaties, from Congress to the President and Senate, two-thirds of that body concurring in the ratification; and provided that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Now if these were treaties made at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, they became, by its express provisions, the supreme law, in defiance of all State enactments.

The United States have always reserved to themselves the right to regulate trade with the Indians. About the years 1823-24, the

Cherokee nation having been annoyed and defrauded by pedlars from our white population, passed a law in the Councils of the tribe, taxing those who should attempt to trade in their territory, and memorial was sent to Congress requesting a legislative act confirming the tax.

* * * The treaty or resolve of 1794 on the part of Massachusetts as the Sovereign, does not affect the prior right of the Indians to "hunt as formerly", but simply emphasizes their then most valuable right to fish on both branches of the Schoodic river. (Acts and Resolves, 1843.)

All such rights of fishing, hunting and fowling were admittedly matters of consideration during the negotiations for separation, and became a part of the Act of Congress admitting Maine, and for many years after separation, they were secure in their rights,—and no question was raised until it was thought the interest of the State demanded an abridgment of those rights,—such interest was, and is conceived to be the great advantage, pecuniarily and otherwise, in attracting to our shores and streams the Summer tourist and wealthy sportsman, at such times as wise provisions determine it proper to take fish and game.

This conclusion would be commendable perhaps, in the absence of the solemn treaty obligations we invoke, but when made in utter disregard of the rights of the Indians, by nature and by treaty, when it is so well known that nearly their entire living must come from the hunt, the argument loses its force, and Maine stands chargeable with the reflection of injustice to the Indians, and of disregarding solemn compacts, as on more than one occasion her legislature has intimated of to the General government. (See Resolves of 1871 and 1872.)

* * * In 1872, Chap. 66 of Acts and Resolves, after a suitable preamble it was resolved "That our delegation in Congress be encouraged to use their united efforts to secure justice, equity, and a faithful observance of our solemn treaties with the Indian tribes, to protect them in their homes within their own territory, against every encroachment of the whites, and to strengthen their confidence in the integrity of our government, and its intentions to follow the golden rule, by doing unto them as we would that they should do unto us."

The Colonial treaties or what is better known as the Dummer treaties were as is seen by reference thereto, ratified from time

to time and were in force down to and at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and were admitted by all to be treaties and are so admitted now. That these treaties were continued in force, and eagerly insisted upon by the Colonies is a matter requiring no proof, as all subsequent documents, and all history bearing upon the question refer to the ancient rights of the Indians and his rights as "formerly" or as "usual" were consented to, and repeated reference to "forever" and their "descendants" are to be seen in the papers. What had been their former rights, and what their "usual" custom?

Were they not accustomed to get their living by hunting, fishing and fowling; and were other means supplied to take the place of their "usual" income from hunting? No. On the contrary they were not only permitted to hunt, and fish for themselves, but were in a manner "compelled" to hunt for the support of the white settlements under Col. Allan.

Col. Allan's record discloses these facts, as well as their devotion to the cause of independence.

If then these treaties were in force in the Colonies at the time of Declaration of Independence; and as such were the supreme law; were they not so recognized and continued in force so far as the Constitution of Massachusetts could do so by the following enactment? (Constitution of Massachusetts, Chap. 6, Sec. 6.)

"All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practices in the Courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this Constitution." (U. S. Constitution, Art. 6.)

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made and which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding." (42 Maine, *Moore vs Veazie*.)

And being so recognized as law to be continued until repealed by the legislature, were they not so continued in force by that enactment (not being repealed or abrogated) until 1819, at date of separation—If so, and the Act of Separation having a similar

clause, were not these same rights so continued in this State, never having been expressly abolished or repealed?

All grants of land, franchises, immunities, corporate or other rights, and all contracts for, or grants of land not yet located, which have been made or may be made by the said commonwealth, before the separation of said district shall take place, and having, or to have effect, within the said district, shall continue in full force, after the said district shall become a separate State. (6th Maine, 175, and Act of Sept. Art. 7.)

Acts and Resolves of 1843, page 263, contains a copy of the agreement with the Indians, as to rights of fishing, etc., as made in 1794.

Governor Dummer's treaty of 1727, Maine Historical Society, Vol. 3, page 423, declares that "The said Indians shall peaceably enjoy all their land and property which have not been by them conveyed and sold unto or possessed by the English, and be by no way molested or disturbed in their planting or improvement, and further that there be allowed them the free liberty and privilege of hunting, fishing, and fowling as formerly." See also treaty of 1749, Vol. 4 same publication, page 154; also treaty of 1852, same Pub. page 168.

It is submitted that no sort of attempt was made in those early negotiations with the Indians, to deprive them of their rights of hunting and fishing, but that a clear intention is apparent in the treaty of 1794 to secure to them the right to fish in both branches of the river Schoodic, a right which is not directly in issue in this case, but nevertheless, the subject of concern to them, and one bearing upon the proper interpretation of the treaties.

Why the right to fish at that particular time? Because I say, at the time it was the most valuable, as at periods the hunting was not profitable on account of the presence of wolves.

It may be argued that the treaty of 1794 takes away by implication any previous right to hunt, I answer that treaty rights cannot be annulled in that manner, and again that the clause in the treaty of 1794 simply reiterates that particular right, without affecting in the least prior treaty rights of hunting, which the Indian has in his treaty of 1780 before referred to,—the authority of J. Allan cannot be successfully questioned, nor does it appear that any such right was ever relinquished, and it will not be argued that the "Indian has slumbered on his rights."

The legislation upon the subject of Indian rights and wrongs, is quoted perhaps too fully, but the apparent intention of both sides to have the case fully and finally determined, authorizes full quotation.

The quotation added touching the question of rivers is in view of that part of the treaty of 1794, assigning to them the right to fish in "both branches of the river Schoodic," the claim of the fish commissioners being that the Indians have no right to fish "above or on the lakes," in fact that the river St. Croix ends where the lake system begins. (See treaties of Sept. 3, 1783, and August 9, 1842, with Great Brit.)

The latter theory I contend is not supported by law, and certainly not contemplated in the treaty settling the dividing line between the two nations. See quotations. See Gould on Waters, pages 79 and 158; 10th Mich. 125, in *Rice vs. Ruddiman*.

April 27, 1780, John Allan summoned the Indians to attend a "Grand Council" at Passamaquoddy, to be held on the 25th day of May.

They did attend and out of the council aforesaid grew the treaty of 1780.

See report of James Avery of August 18, 1780, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in which he says "among other things." "It will be necessary for the Honorable Council to return an answer in writing," in behalf of Congress, with the State seal affixed, (as Mr. Velnais will do for the French,) this matter the Indians held sacred, and having it conducted properly will be of greatest service in cementing their friendship.'

That the authorities acting for the United States considered it of greatest importance also, see second paper marked 2, or the paper the Indians have regarded as of "sacred" character, which is copied in full and made a part of this case, in which the Council of Massachusetts acting for and on the part of the Great Congress of the United States, among other things says: "Our Brother Allan will communicate to you all the news and other matters, what he says to you you may believe as coming for us, he is our mouth to speak to you, what he says you may depend upon."

This document (marked 2) bears date of August 23, 1780, showing that it was of deep concern to the government and was acted upon at once.

What did the instructions add to the authority already possessed by John Allan?

And what did the Indian promise "in his speech"? So far as we know from the papers in the case John Allan's authority was not enlarged, for the certified copy of his appointment with instructions shows he had power to "treat" with these Indians, as an agent of the United States. See paper marked 3.

The "Speech" then so called was delivered to the Commonwealth authorities acting as aforesaid, and was their part of the treaty of 1780, and it was as solemn as they could make it. (See report of James Avery, Secy. of Col. Allan.)

The Indians have preserved some of the official documents of John Allan, bearing particularly upon his authority and as I claim the treaty of 1780, reads in part as follows: "(Touching the dispute as to lines between Great Britain and the United States)." "Therefore you have my advise and directions to pursue your hunts on the several streams as usual without giving yourselves any trouble."

Paper marked 7, gives the Indian the exclusive right to the beaver hunt, and mentions therein in the hand writing of John Allan, in his clause prohibiting all others. "As they will answer the consequence of a breach of treaty between the United States and the said Indians."

This valuable document bears date of March 27, 1778, more than one year after he was authorized to "Treat with the Indians by authority of Congress.

These treaties were real treaties and so considered by John Allan and his contemporaries, and above all by the United States, and were just as binding as the elaborate work of the accomplished diplomat of our own time: The extract from the Journal of Congress shows Col. Allan's authority to treat.

In 1869, the legislature repealed the law allowing the Indian to hunt,—in 1879 the following Resolve was passed: Chap. 123. Resolves of Maine, 1879,—Resolved that the Governor is hereby authorized, and requested to ascertain the value of the land taken from the Passamaquoddy Indians under Chapter 336, of the Resolves of 1860, and determine if in his opinion the legislature had the right under the treaty stipulations with said Indians, to "Give their lands away for any purposes whatever," and report to

next legislature whether in his opinion the lands so given should be restored to them, or its equivalent in money be deposited in the State treasury as a trust fund for the benefit of said tribe, the interest to be annually expended for them; and also if any persons are trespassing or living upon their land or any part thereof near the town of Lubec in Washington County, and take such measures as he may deem proper to give said Indians their rights and establish the bounds of said lot of land.

Since 1879 the Indians' rights have been discussed before legislative committees, but no action looking to a settlement of the matter has been taken.

The original paper marked 8, coming from the council of Massachusetts under date of June 11th, 1778, says of John Allan, "He is a mouth to the GREAT COUNCIL OF THESE STATES." "YOU MAY BELIEVE HIM, etc."

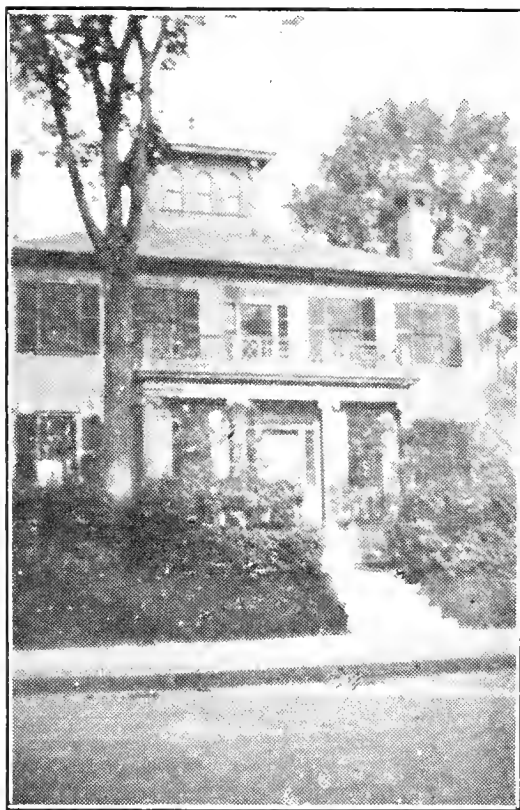
Paper marked 9, signed and sealed by John Allan, as agent of the United States, has the following, "If there is any such among you who inclines to see Britian succeed (?) you will let me know who it is, for I MUST REPRESENT ALL SUCH TO..... in the United States, and to the French." These papers are much worn, but the remainder shows conclusively that a treaty was made which John Allan was anxious the Indians should observe.

The letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs shows our inability to procure copies from that source, because the records were destroyed by fire in 1800. ("Paper marker 10.")

Every paper found among the Indians is signed by John Allan, and are all characterized by the same dignified allusion to their duties to the United States. "The only conclusion possible it seems to me from the evidence is that there were treaties and that his treaties with them assured to them "that freedom and independence YOU AND YOUR FORE FATHERS ALWAYS ENJOYED."

If there was no treaty, by what authority did John Allan say to them "I will report you to the United States and the French if you favor Great Britain" or why did he leave with them the treaty of 1783, marked 11.

The Indians hold the parts of treaties on the part of the United States, but their part was destroyed by the fire of 1800.



A snapshot of the Blaine Mansion before any change had been made.

History of the Blaine Mansion

(BY NORMAN L. BASSETT)

The history of the Blaine house and lot both before and after it came into the Blaine family is very interesting.

The lot is a part of Number 5 of the so called "front lots" on the plan made June 17, 1761, by Nathan Winslow, Surveyor, for the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase. These lots were fifty rods wide and ran back from the river one mile. Between Lot Number 5 and the lot next south (Number 4) was a so called "Rangeway" which is now Capitol Street, William Vassal, from whom the town of Vassalboro was named, was one of the Proprietors. Certain lots, called "Proprietors Lots" were allotted by vote and William Vassal became the owner of this Lot Number 5.

On March 2, 1770, when Kennebec County was a part of Lincoln County and the registry was at Wiscasset, William Vassal conveyed the lot for the consideration of "love and affection" to his niece, Mary Prescott, spinster, of Chester, Nova Scotia. On

December 22, 1770, she conveyed it for "100 pounds sterling" to Abraham Page, of Hallowell, Maine, who on July 3, 1780, for "600 Spanish Mill Dollars" conveyed to Mathew Haywood of Easton, Massachusetts.

On April 22, 1800, Mathew Haywood conveyed to James Child of Augusta, that part of the south half of the lot between the river and the "county road." This was the road that ran from Augusta to Hallowell and is now Grove Street. The deed recalls the days when fish ran plentifully in the Kennebec River for there was a reservation of "one half of the privilege of fishing at the bank of said river."

August 24, 1830, James Child conveyed to Captain James Hall of Bath a lot nine rods north and south and twelve rods east and west "on the west side of the new road leading from Augusta across Capitol Hill, so called, to Hallowell." This road is now State Street and became the established road replacing Grove Street, the lower part of which was discontinued.

The corner stone of the State House was laid July 4, 1829 and the building was completed in 1832. Captain Hall added one rod to the western side of his lot by another conveyance from Mr. Child, dated September 13, 1833. Captain Hall built the house, which in the deed given after his death by his sons to their mother on February 14, 1843, is described as "his mansion house." This consisted of the front part of the present house and an ell. James Child conveyed to his son, James L. Child, the lot next north, which later became the homestead of the late Joseph A. Homan, and has been purchased this year by the State.

The late Caroline G. Manley, mother of the late Joseph H. Manley, used to say that the Blaine House was built in 1833. She lived for many years in the Homan house.

There is in the State Library a picture of the Capitol and its surroundings painted in 1836 by Charles Codman. Just north of the Capitol are two houses, obvious'y the Hall house and the Child house. The shape of both houses, the roofs and windows are the same and close inspection shows the porch on the front of the Hall Mansion. It had been supposed that the original porch was an open one and that the walls and windows enclosing it had been later put on but when these walls were removed this summer it was found that they had been there from the first. Why is a question, for they have been concealing all these years beauties

of old Colonial architecture. The front as it now appears is an old colonial design of the finest type.

November 16, 1833, Captain Hall and James L. Child by agreement located the boundary line between them. As has been said after Captain Hall's death his sons conveyed to their mother, Frances Ann Hall, by deed dated February 14, 1843, and on February 22, 1850, she conveyed to Greenwood C. Child, another son of James.

November 20, 1862, the heirs of Greenwood C. Child conveyed to Harriet Stanwood Blaine.

Mr. Blaine made important additions to and changes in the house. He built on the west end of the ell practically a duplicate of the front part. The front part was always called in the family the "old part" and the addition the "new part." On the south side of the new part was an entrance with small square porch. This entrance led on the right into "father's library" as it was called, and on the left into the "billiard room," a large octagonal room.

President Grant with his daughter Nellie and his sons Ulysses and Jesse came to Augusta on Tuesday, August 12, 1873, and remained until Friday, the 15th, when he went with Mr. Blaine to Bar Harbor. He was the guest of Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the National House of Representatives. The daughter of Mrs. Manley recalls that she was taken into the Blaine House to meet President Grant and was presented to him in the "billiard room." This proves that the new part was built prior to President Grant's visit. But the time of the changes is more closely fixed by a letter of Mrs. Blaine's, dated May 29, 1872, to her son Walker, who was then in Europe, in which she wrote "You will find the old house all renovated." She referred to the many things which had been done.

In the south side of the old part and to the left of the hall were two connecting rooms called the "front parlor" and "back parlor." In the north side and to the right of the hall were two rooms, the front called the "sitting room" and back of that the dining room. At this time a rectangular addition with long windows was built upon the south wall of the old part for a conservatory, the entrance into which was from the "front parlor." At this time also, or only a little later, the partition between the "sitting room" and the dining room was taken down and the two

rooms thrown into one long dining room. Two pillars which stood out a little from the north and south walls took the place of the partition. These pillars have in the recent changes been removed. In that part of the dining room, which had been the "sitting room" was the original wainscoting put in when the house was built. This was not reproduced in the rest of the room when the two rooms were thrown together but a different style used. The old wainscoting has now been reproduced in the rest of the room.

Mr. Blaine was so much pleased with the effect of the one long room that the following year the two parlors were changed in the same way. The partitions between the two and the conservatory were taken down and replaced with the pillars now there and the three rooms made into one large living room. That part which had been the conservatory was afterwards always called in the family the "Alcove."

In the south side of and center of the old ell was an entrance, with double doors and small oblong porch which led into the low ceilinged hall or corridor between the hall in the old part and the "library" and "billiard room" in the new.

On the last evening, Thursday, of President Grant's visit a reception and ball was given in his honor by Mr. Baine. "An elaborately constructed dancing pavilion gracefully trimmed with flags and streamers" was built for the occasion.

The pavilion was a platform covered by a marques tent erected between the old and new parts in front of this porch and the guests went from the house into the pavilion through this entrance.

In later years the space between the old and new parts on each side and in front of the porch was filled in to make an open veranda with balustrade in front and the steps leading up into the porch were placed in front of this veranda. At the east end of the veranda was a window into the living room; the wall and wainscoting under this window were hinged so that it could be used as a door on to the veranda. This window is now a door from the living room into the new lounge. The long hall or corridor upstairs connecting the old and new parts and over the corridor below, just described, was known in the family as the "gallery." The kitchen and other service rooms were in the north side of the ell and new part. The service entrance from the street was through a vestibule built on the north side of the house where the ell

joined the old part; doors also opened into these rooms from the hall on the southern side of the ell which has just been described.

In the recent changes all that part of the house between the old and new parts was torn down and has been replaced with new structure and a changed plan.

When the Codman picture was painted there was no cupola on the original house. A lady now living in Augusta, whose memory goes back many a year, states that there was a cupola on it when Mr. Greenwood Child lived there and that flowers used to be placed by the windows in the cupola. It was observed that the ornamentation on this cupola and also on the one on the new part, on the porch over the south entrance and on the "alcove" was of the same design. This ornamentation has now been replaced with the simple details of the front porch. If there was a cupola on the old house the ornamentation of it was copied for the additions or else its ornamentation, originally different, was made like that of the new.

There were in the old part four chambers, the southeast, called after the chamber set in it "The Ash Room;" the southwest, called from its color plan "The Blue Room;" the northeast "Aunt Susan's Room," for Mrs. Blaine's sister Susan Stanwood who lived with them for a number of years; the chamber next west called "Alice's Room," after the daughter Alice, who became the wife of Colonel Coppinger. The next room on the west was the chamber made up of part of the old house and of part of the connection, between the old and the new part, and called from its peculiar style of roof and walls "The Irregular Room." In the changes recently made this room has been done away with.

The room of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine was in the new part over the "library." President Grant occupied this room during his visit.

That part of the hall upstairs between the front wall of the house and the doors into the front chambers was separated from the rest of the hall by an arch. This space was known in the family as "the archway." When Governor Hill occupied the house this space was made into a bathroom. This has now been removed and the hall left as it was originally except that the arch was not put back and the doors into the front chambers have been moved further toward the front wall. The effect of the window at the end of the hall is very fine.

Mr. Blaine's son, James G. Jr., his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Damrosch, and granddaughter, Margaret Blaine Damrosch II, were born in the "Ash Room;" his granddaughter, Anita Blaine Damrosch in Mrs. Blaine's room; his daughter, Harriet Beale and her son, Walker, in whose memory Mrs. Beale gave the house to the State, were born in the "Blue Room."

John F. Hill occupied the house from May 1897 until he moved into his new residence in December 1902, near the close of the second year of his first term as Governor. The house has therefore already been the gubernatorial residence.

When President Roosevelt came to Augusta, Tuesday evening, August 26, 1902, he was entertained by Governor Hill.

The two rooms over the Library and Billiard room were then a suite and President Roosevelt occupied these, his chamber being the one over the Billiard room. A stand was erected on the terrace at the northeast corner of the house, to the right of the front entrance, from which he spoke soon after his arrival.

Mrs. Blaine took up her residence again in the house in the spring of 1903 and died there July 15, 1903, a little more than ten years after Mr. Blaine's death in Washington, January 27, 1893. Her death was the only one in the house during the ownership by the family, a period of a little more than fifty-six years.

Mrs. Blaine devised the home one-fourth each to her son, James G. and her daughters Mrs. Margaret Damrosch and Mrs. Harriet Beale, and one-eighth each to her grandsons, James G. Blaine Coppinger and Connor Walker Blaine Coppinger, sons of her daughter Alice.

January 26, 1909, James conveyed his one-fourth to his sisters Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Beale. As a twenty-first birthday present to his son, Walker Blaine Beale, Hon. Truxton Beale purchased the interests of Mrs. Damrosch and Blaine and Connor Coppinger who conveyed to Walker on his birthday, March 22, 1917.

April 6, 1917, the United States declared war upon Germany and the next day Walker Beale, then a junior at Harvard telephoning from his college dormitory, placed the home at the disposal of the Committee of Public Safety of Maine, which had just been organized. The Committee occupied it until December, 1918.

Upon the death of Walker Blaine Beale his five-eighths interest descended in equal shares to his father and mother. Mr. Beane conveyed his interest to Mrs. Beale who then became the sole owner. She gave it to the State in memory of her son on March 10, 1919.

Good Maine "Fish Story" of A Half Century Ago

In an old issue of Harpers Weekly (Oct. 24, 1868,) we find the following and herewith append a reproduction of illustration which accompanied the article.

We confess that the tale seems rather "fishy" to us, especially as we recall that in our boyhood days newspaper stories of the capture of strange and wonderful fish "and sea serpents" along the Maine coast, came yearly with the regularity of the seasons. The cynically inclined were prone to regard them as merely canards—what we today would politely term "publicity" or "propaganda,"—entirely in the interest of sea-side resorts.

And yet it has all the ear marks of actual fact. It emanated from the office of the Bangor Daily Whig, the honest old ancestor of the present Bangor Daily News; as truthful an organ as ever was, sober, sedate, taking pride in being a real "family paper" and representing the "best people" of the Queen City and Eastern Maine.

"A WONDERFUL FISH"

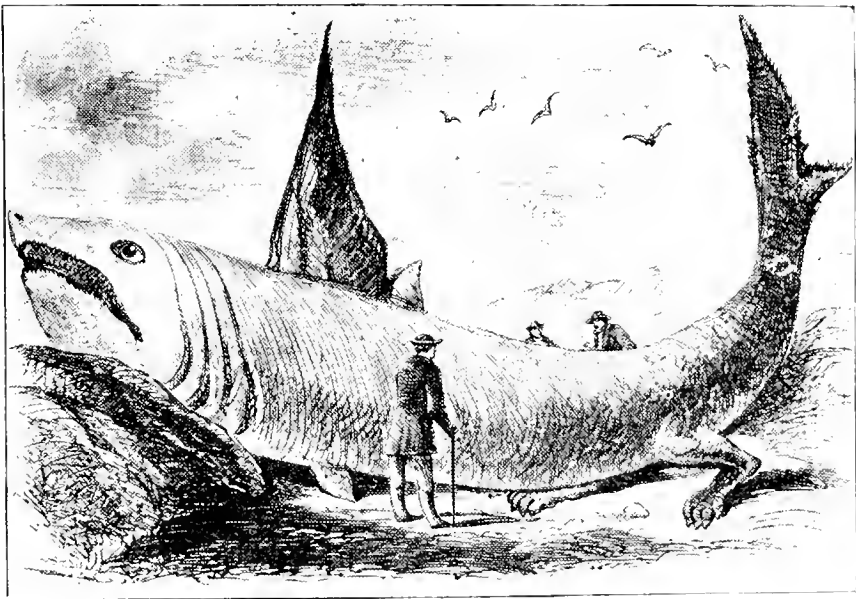
"This curiosity of natural history, caught "down East," near Eastport, Maine, a few weeks ago, has attracted so much attention and excited so much wonder, even among naturalists, that we give a representation of it in the accompanying illustration. The Bangor Daily Whig gives the following detailed description of this fish:

"The strange animal recently captured near Eastport, meagre reports of which had reached us, arrived in this city a few days ago, and has been on exhibition, during which it has been visited by our citizens, all of whom have expressed their wonder as well at the remarkable size of the monster as at its anomalous character. This animal, part beast and part fish, is over thirty feet in length, and girts twenty-one feet. It has one enormous dorsal fin, two side belly fins, and a broad, shark-like tail. About one-third of its length from its tail, in connection with small fins, it has two huge legs, terminating in web feet. Its mouth makes a line five or six feet in length, the whole extent of which is set with innumerable small teeth, very much resembling in size and shape the kernel of a species of sharp-pointed popcorn. It has a series of gills

which overlap each other like the flounces once the style in ladies' dresses. Its immense body, which was estimated to have weighed when captured about eleven tons, had no frame-work of bones, its most solid portions consisting of cartilage incapable of preservation. Its skin is dark and tough, like that of the elephant and rhinoceros.

"There is no record of his species, and to none is it a greater wonder than to naturalists, whose attention is being drawn to it. Among others who have had the opportunity of seeing it is Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who is as yet unable to place it in the known lists of animal kingdom. It is indeed a veritable wonder calculated to excite popular curiosity, and to invite the researches of the scientific.

"At various times during the past fifteen years a strange monster, believed to be a huge serpent, has been reported seen in Lake



Utopia, in New Brunswick, just across the State line; but as these reports in each instance rested upon the testimony of but one or two individuals, they were generally discredited. Latterly, however, the reports and the number of witnesses had so increased as to take the story out of the realm of fiction. On Sunday, August 3, the monster was discovered near the shore on the west side of Eastport Island, where Passamaquoddy Bay is connected with Lake Utopia by a marsh a quarter of a mile long. Being attacked by musketry, it struck for the marsh, and probably for the lake.

which was undoubtedly its home, and before being rendered incapable of locomotion, it had worked its way with its fins and legs a number of rods. The report of its presence at once spread to the town, attracting a large number to the spot to aid in its destruction. It received some seventy musket balls, and although attacked in the forenoon, it exhibited signs of life the following day.

“Thus the northeastern point of our State, with the assistance of New Brunswick, has the honor of producing the nearest approach to a veritable sea-serpent, which is destined to make a popular sensation wherever exhibited. It is to be at Portland during the forthcoming State Fair, and is thence bound for Boston, New York, and other principal cities.”

FATHER RALE'S MISSION.

Far up from the mouth of the Kennebec,
Among the romantic pines of Maine;
There roamed the Abenake, an Indian tribe,
With Father Rale as their faithful guide.

Rale was a true Shepherd to his flock,
Ever fearless and true to the end;
Guiding his people through life and death
In this far away wilderness.

From the chapel doorway,
Could be heard the chants of the Priest;
As he administered the bread from Heaven,
'Twas truly the communion feast.

To guide his people onward
In the true and narrow way,
To give them light and wisdom
Through life's dark, dreary day.

Father Rale was a faithful leader,
A true Christian to the very last;
His strong arm bore every burden,
He was ever at the mast.

VICTORIA AURORA MAGNUSSON.

September 23, 1920.

The Counties of Maine---Town Government in Maine

(BY THE EDITOR)

Androscoggin. Incorporated March 18, 1854. Formed from Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec and Lincoln. Contains 12 towns and two cities. Area 480 square miles.

Aroostook. Incorporated March 16, 1839. Originally a part of Washington and Penobscot Counties. Enlarged March 21, 1843, by additions from Penobscot, and March 12, 1844, by additions from Piscataquis and Somerset. Contains 50 towns and 21 plantations. Area 6408 square miles.

Cumberland. Incorporated 1760. Originally embraced Franklin and parts of Oxford, Kennebec and Somerset. Contains 23 towns and three cities. Area 1014 square miles.

Franklin. Incorporated March 20, 1838. Formerly a part of Cumberland County. Contains 19 towns and five plantations. Area 1764 square miles.

Hancock. Originally a part of Lincoln County. Portions taken in 1816 to form Penobscot, and in 1827 to form Waldo. Contains one city, 33 towns and three plantations. Area 1390 square miles.

Kennebec. Incorporated February 20, 1799. Formerly a part of Lincoln County. In 1809 the formation of Somerset County took four-fifths of its territory; Waldo took four towns in 1827; Franklin five towns in 1838; Androscoggin four towns in 1854. Contains 25 towns, four cities and one plantation. Area 880 square miles.

Knox. Incorporated in 1860. Named for General Henry Knox. Formerly a part of Lincoln and Waldo. Contains 15 towns, two plantations and one city. Area 327 square miles.

Lincoln. Incorporated June 19, 1760. Formerly a part of York. Parted with some of its territory in the formation of Washington, Hancock, Kennebec, Waldo, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc. Contains 18 towns and one plantation. Area 520 square miles.

Oxford. Incorporated March 4, 1805. Formerly the northerly parts of York and Cumberland. The formation of Franklin took a large part of its territory and Androscoggin took two towns. Contains 35 towns, three plantations. Area 1981 square miles.

Penobscot. Incorporated February 15, 1816. Formerly a part of Hancock. The formation of Piscataquis took 13 towns and over

40 townships. Contains 53 towns, eight plantations, three cities. Area 3254 square miles.

Piscataquis. Incorporated March 23, 1838. Formerly a part of Penobscot and Somerset. March 12, 1844, a portion of its wild land territory was annexed to Aroostook. Contains 20 towns, four plantations. Area 3626 square miles.

Sagadahoc. Incorporated April 4, 1854. Formerly a part of Lincoln. Contains nine towns and one city. Area 259 square miles.

Somerset. Incorporated March 1, 1809. Formerly the northern part of Kennebec. Portions of it have been ceded to Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook. Contains 25 towns, 15 plantations. Area 3831 square miles.

Waldo. Named in honor of General Samuel Waldo. Incorporated February 7, 1847. Formerly a part of Hancock. Territory enlarged January 22, 1828. Contains 25 towns and one city. Area 748 square miles.

Washington. Incorporated June 25, 1789. Originally embraced a large part of what is now Aroostook. Contains 45 towns, four plantations, two cities. Area 2456 square miles.

York. Gorges named what is now York County and all of his other Maine possessions, New Somersetshire. In 1658 when the inhabitants of Maine submitted to the rule of Massachusetts, she gave it the name of Yorkshire. It then extended to the western limit of North Yarmouth in Casco Bay. In 1760 the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were taken from it. Contains 24 towns, two cities. Area 957 square miles.

Like the other New England States, the town is the unit of the state government of Maine. Its powers and privileges are prescribed by laws enacted by the Legislature of the State. Within these limits the rights of the individual are absolutely secure. He is, under this form of town government, a sovereign in fact as well as in theory. His only ruler or dictator is a majority of one of his peers. It is a pure democracy. It was established here by the Pilgrims and the Puritans, a heritage to them from our ancestors, the ancient Saxons.

These Saxons met together to consider and discuss questions of common and general interest. Their meeting or assembly was not one of subjects or followers, but of freemen.

After a while the farmers and others who were much occupied with their own affairs, got into the way of staying away alto-

gether. Those who had more leisure, or talent for such matters, went. Thus was developed in a crude way a governing class. Whenever rules were made, unfavorable or obnoxious to the others, they would go, assert their rights, undo what had been done and adjust things as best suited them.

Thus, from the earliest of these assemblies came the New England town meeting, from its later form then known as the Witenagemat, or the Meeting of the Wise Men, evolved the British Parliament and hence our National Congress and State Legislatures.

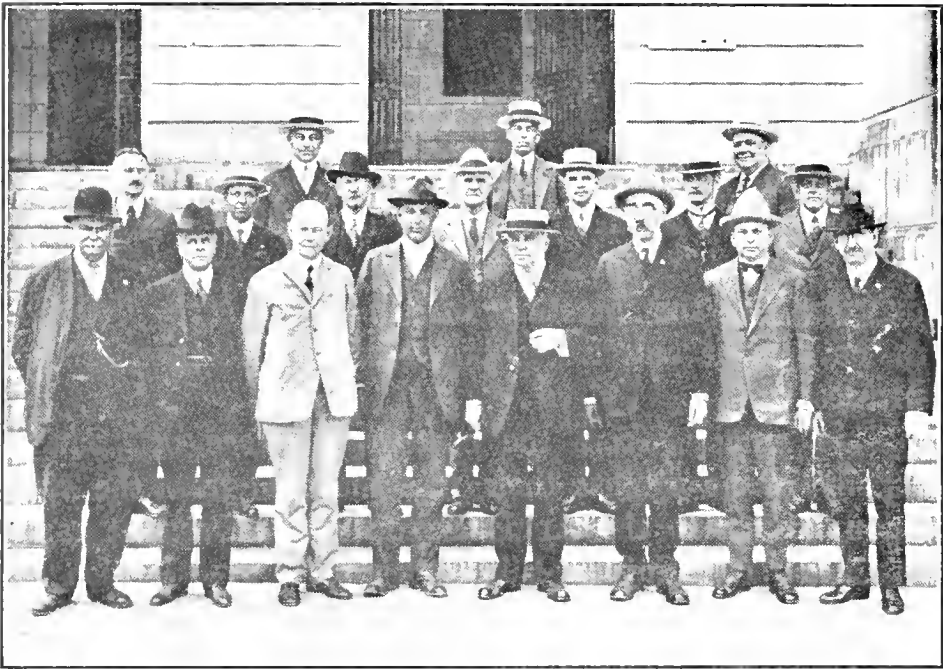
And, incidentally, from the custom of those old Saxons to occasionally revolt against their rule makers, grew the right of revolution, sacred to the Anglo Saxon race. From it came the Magna Carta, The English Bill of Rights, a free British Parliament, the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, and the American Constitution.

The plantation is the same as the town, except with less powers and rights.

The city acts under a Charter, granted it by the Legislature, having limited executive and legislative authority but no judicial power.

The County is a governing power, its authority and duties, however, being less than those of either town or city. Its seat of government is called the Shire town, where are the Court House, Jail, the County Records and the offices of all the county officers, all of whom are elected by the citizens of the County.

John Howard Powers of Machias sails on Dec. 29 for England where he will enter Oxford for a three years' course in medical studies. Mr. Powers has the great honor of having been appointed Rhodes scholar for Maine, thus assuring him the scholarship at Trinity College for the full course. He is the son of W. L. Powers, principal of Washington State Normal School, formerly a principal of the Fort Fairfield high school and also superintendent of schools in that town at one time.



Maine Centennial Commission.

Maine Centennial June 26-July 5, 1920

The 100th anniversary of Maine's entrance into the Union was celebrated at Portland, the opening day being Saturday, June 26th. The Historical Day was Sunday, June 27th, when at 3 P. M. official historical exercises were held at the First Parish Church, Congress Street, near Monument Square. Hon. James Phinney Baxter, President of the Maine Historical Society, delivered the historical address, which was like all of his literary efforts, an able, instructive and entertaining document, and one of the most important additions to the history of Maine that have appeared in this centennial year. Notable guests present included Gov. Carl E. Milliken, his staff, his council, members of the Legislature, judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, and others prominent in the affairs of the State.

Each day was marked with observances, parades and entertainments appropriate for such an event, entertaining many thousands who attended the week's celebration.

Among the features were the Indian Village at Deering Oaks and the fish and game exhibit under the direction of Commissioner Willis E. Parsons at Riverton Park, which were open every day. At the Exposition Building on Park Avenue was an exhibit representing many of the industries of the State.

This was all under the direction of the following committies:

Governor Carl E. Milliken, Augusta.

Edward F. Gowell, Berwick George W. Norton, Portland
Walter E. Plummer, Lisbon Falls
Willie E. Swift, Augusta Elmer S. Bird, Rockland
George W. Stearns, Millinocket
Clarence A. Powers, Fort Fairfield

Rupert H. Baxter, Bath

Guy P. Gannett, Augusta Freeman D. Dearth, Dexter

Edgar E. Rounds, Portland	Frederic O. Eaton, Rumford
Frank H. Holley, North Anson	Charles H. Hanson, Saco
Dr. Alfred D. Sawyer, Ft. Fairfield	Harry Cochrane, Monmouth
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The Coast of Maine

From Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, the broad entrance of the Gulf of Maine, is 200 miles wide, and it is 100 miles across from each of these capes to the corresponding end of the Maine coast at Kittery and Quoddy. Thus, Maine squarely faces the gulf's wide seaward opening, while to the east and west, beyond her bounds, stretch its two great offshoots, the Bays of Fundy and of Massachusetts. The latter and lesser bay presents a south shore, built mostly of sands and gravel in bluffs, and beaches, and a north shore of bold and enduring rocks—both already overgrown with seaside hotels and cottages. The Bay of Fundy, on the other hand, is little resorted to as yet for pleasure; its shores in many parts are grandly high and bold, but its waters are moved by such rushing tides and its coasts are so frequently wrapped in fog that it will doubtless long remain a comparatively unfrequented region.

Along the coast of Maine scenery and climate change from the Massachusetts to the Fundy type. At Boston the average temperature of July is 70 degrees; at Eastport it is 61 degrees. No such coolness is to be found along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod southward, and this summer freshness of the air must always be an irresistible attraction to many thousand dwellers in hot cities. Again, in contrast with the low beaches farther south, the scenery of the Maine coast is exceedingly interesting and refreshing. The mere map of it is most attractive. From the Piscataqua River, a deep estuary whose swift tides flow through an archipelago of rocks and lesser islands, to Cape Elizabeth, a broad wedge of rock pushed out to sea as though to mark the entrance to Portland Harbor, the coast is already rich in varied scenery; but there another type, wilder more intricate and picturesque, begins. Casco Bay, with its many branches running inland and its seaward-stretching peninsulas and islands is the first of a succession of bays, thoroughfares, and reaches which line the coast almost unceasingly to Quoddy. The mainland becomes lost behind a maze of rock-bound islands; the salt water penetrates by deep and narrow channels into the very woods, ebbs and flows in and out of hundreds of lonely, unfrequented harbors, discovers countless hidden nooks and coves. Sand beaches become rare, and great and small "sea walls" of rounded stones or pebbles take their place. Except

at Mount Desert, great cliffs occur, but seldom until Grand Manan is reached, while mountains come down only to the open sea at Mount Desert; but the variety of lesser topographic forms is great.

The general aspect of the coast is wild and untamable, an effect due partly to its own rocky character and stormswept ledges, but yet more to the changed character of the coastal vegetation. Beyond Cape Elizabeth capes and islands are wooded, if at all, with the dark, stiff cresting of spruce and fir, interspersed perhaps with pine and fringed by birch and mountain ash. One by one familiar species disappear as the coast is traversed eastward, and northern forms replace them. The red pine first appears on Massachusetts Bay, the gray pine at Mt. Desert; the *Arbor-vitæ* it first met with near Kennebec; the balsam fir and the black and white spruces show themselves nowhere to the south of Cape Ann, nor do they abound until Cape Elizabeth is passed. It is these somber coniferous woods crowding to the water's edge along the rugged shore which give the traveler his strong impression of a wild sub-arctic land where strange Indian names—Pemaquid, Megunticook, Eggemoggin, or Schoodic—are altogether fitting.

The human story of the coast of Maine is almost as picturesque and varied as its scenery. The coast was first explored by Samuel de Champlain, whose narrative of his adventure is still delightful reading. Fruitless attempts at settlement followed, led by French knights at St. Croix, French Jesuits at Mount Desert; and English cavaliers at Sagadahoc; all of them years in advance of the English colony in New Plymouth. Then followed a long period of fishing and fur trading, during which Maine belonged to neither New France nor New England. Rival Frenchmen fought and besieged each other in truly feudal fashion at Penobscot and St. John. The numerous French names on the eastern coast bear witness still to the long French occupation there; as, for instance, Grand and Petit Manan, Bois Bubert, Monts Deserts and Isle au Hault, and Burnt Coat—English apparently, but really a mistranslation of the French, *Cote Brule*.

No Englishmen settled east of the Penobscot until after the capture of Quebec; when they did, more fighting followed in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. The settlers fished and hunted, cut hay on the salt marches, and timber in the great woods; then, in later times, took to shipbuilding. These, the occupations of a wild and timbered coast, still form its business in great part.

The fisheries are an abiding resource and fleets of more than two hundred graceful vessels may be often seen in port together, waiting the end of a storm. Hunting is carried on at certain seasons in the eastern counties, where deer are numerous, and innumerable inland lakes and streams are full of trout. The large pines and spruces of the shore woods have long since been cut, but Bangor still sends down the Penobscot a fleet of lumber schooners, loaded from the interior, every time the wind blows from the north.

It was in the early sixties that what may be called the discovery of the picturesqueness, the wild beauty and refreshing character of the Maine coast took place. Then, through the resort to it of a few well-known landscape painters, the poor hamlet of Bar Harbor leaped into sudden fame and it became evident that the whole coast had an important destiny before it as a resort and summer home. Now, summer hotels are scattered all along its shores to Frenchmans Bay, and colonies of summer villas already occupy many of the more accessible capes and islands.

The spectacle of thousands upon thousands of people spending several weeks or months of summer in healthful life by the seashore is very pleasant, but there is danger lest this human flood so overflow and occupy the limited stretch of coast which it invades as to rob it of that flavor of wildness which hitherto has constituted its most refreshing charm. Yet it is not the tide of life itself, abundant though it be, which can work the scene such harm. A surfbeaten headland may be crowned by a lighthouse tower without losing its dignity and impressiveness; a lonely fiord shut in by dark woods, where the fog lingers in wreaths as it comes and goes, still may make its strong imaginative appeal when fishermen build their huts upon its shore and ply their trade. But the inescapable presence of a life, an architecture and a landscape architecture alien to the spirit of the place may take from it an inspirational and recreative value for work-wearied men no economic terms can measure.

The United States have but this one short stretch of Atlantic seacoast where a pleasant summer climate and real picturesqueness of scenery are to be found together; can nothing be done to preserve for the use and enjoyment of the great body of the people in the centuries to come some fine parts at least of this seaside wilderness of Maine.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN TO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL TEACHERS AND PUPILS CONDUCTED BY AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AUGUSTA, ME.

LOCAL HISTORY STUDIES

It would be fine if advanced students could be induced to take an active interest, both in current history and in the history of their communities from the sources. The history class might take the form of a historical society for this purpose. Quite a number of teachers throughout the state are interested in the local history project and several very fine books have been sent into the office. In some instances the books are the projects of individual pupils while in others, as in the case of the town of Hiram in Miss Rankin's school, the work is a community affair and represents the school.

Camera clubs may be organized for the purpose of photographing interesting people, beautiful pieces of scenery, historic old buildings, buildings which show the growth and spirit of the times, actual conditions which ought to be remedied, and conditions which stand for thrift and enterprise. These photographs should be collected and mounted, placed in the local historical museum or in special books prepared by pupils.

This page is open to contributions from teachers in regard to local historic facts or methods of work. Pupils who have made special investigations on historic data could report their findings through this column. I hope it will be possible for many teachers to contribute from the work they are doing. This will include the rural schools as well as the higher grades in cities. I hope to give each month a few of the best compositions from the children. It was my intention when announcing the plan of the historic project to have the teachers send in the best work in their schools and put into pamphlet form the work of the pupils, giving each pupil credit for the historic paragraph.

The geography of the State of Maine is especially interesting and should be emphasized in all of the schools. Outline maps should be made by the pupils, and the chief features of the state worked into the maps. This should be done until the children

are so familiar with the data that they can make the maps from memory. Considerable drill is necessary in tracing outlines, but it is astonishing how quickly children will become skillful in map drawing, especially those who have some degree of conception for form and size.

There are some copies of *One Hundred Years of Statehood* and *One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine* which may be secured by teachers. Write to the department if you desire a copy.

Teachers who wish to take up the project method of studying history will do well to observe the following outline:

1. Take sheets of paper of almost any size. Wrapping paper which comes from the store, cut into uniform sizes, ironed until smooth, bound together in some suitable form will cost nothing to speak of and will present a good means of preserving the work. In making the study of the town the date of organization should be noted, when settled, changes in boundary, historic places if any within the town, old land marks, important events, brief account of the development of education, high schools, academies, etc., distinguished citizens, etc. The centennial year will add a great deal of interest and presents a good time in which to create an interest. Many children if given a little direction will proceed under their own guidance and produce some very meritorious work.

EXCERPTS FROM PUPIL'S BOOKS ON LOCAL HISTORY

Frieda Hatch, a pupil in the 9th grade of Castine Grammar School, writes a very interesting account of the early history of Fort George. The following is taken from her graphic description of the capture of General Peleg Wadsworth, one of the famous prisoners of that fort.

"That year General Peleg Wadsworth, a very brave general, was given command of the Eastern Division of Maine. He, in particular was very anxious to take Fort George but he, too, always found it too strongly guarded to take. He rented a small house at Thomaston and brought his young wife and two small children to live there. The neighbors formed his only guard.

"The British at Bagaduce learned that he was very poorly guarded and Lieutenant Stockton with fifteen British Red Coats was sent to capture him. They arrived at Thomaston at mid-

night in a small vessel and made their way to General Wadsworth's home. It was the dead of winter, bitterly cold, with the house almost buried in drifts. Lieutenant Stockton's men stealthily surrounded the house. All was quiet. The officer gave the order to fire one volley and shoot anyone who tried to escape. This they did and then broke into the house. All was confusion now. Windows were broken and doors torn from the hinges, furniture shattered and ornaments scattered over the rooms. Peleg's faithful guard was shot down at his master's door. General Wadsworth, armed with a brace of pistols and a flint lock musket, fought bravely and fiercely, but the fight was short. Slowly he was pressed back, but dropping his pistols and seizing a bayonet they were kept off a little longer, but he was fast becoming weaker, and when he received a bullet in his right arm just above the elbow he gave up entirely. The British soldiers helped him on with his clothes and threw a blanket over this wounded arm, then he was marched away."

The following paragraphs make up the introduction to the the chapter entitled, "Settlement of Hiram" in the book which was prepared by Miss Rankin's school.

"The town of Hiram, named for Hiram, King of Tyre, was incorporated June 14, 1814. Its number in the state being one hundred sixty-eight, and one of the first in Saco Valley.

"Nestling among the foothills of the White Mountains, thirty-seven miles from Portland, on the banks of the winding Saco, which makes a drop of some seventy feet over the ledges and boulders, it is not difficult to understand why the pioneers fell in love with the beautiful spot which they chose for their future homes."

In her book, "Early History of Castine," Esther M. Parker gives an account of the exploration of Castine and the surrounding country. She says,

"In 1654 Baron Jean Vincient St. Castine sailed up the Penobscot in a birch bark canoe with Wenamout (an Indian boy).

"The reason that Jean came to Pentagoet was, that he was working for King Louis IX of France. They were having trouble

over in America on some of the land that the French owned. The King sent some men over to settle the trouble and Jean happened to be with them.

"The King gave each officer a piece of land and he gave Jean a part called Quebec.

"Jean did not know anything about this land so he went to an old Jesuit Priest who could tell him all about it. The very next day there were some Indians going to Quebec (as it was called). There were two old Indians and the boy Wenamout. They traveled a long way together and then became separated from the older Indians, so that Jean and Wenamout sailed up the Penobscot in a borrowed birch canoe."

Lying on a shelf in the office of Charles T. Jackson, Sagadahoc block, Bath, says the Times, are some grapeshot and a cannonball given him by J. G. Falcon, the diver who put in the ball and socket jointed water pipe across the Kennebec from Sagadahoc ferry to city landing years ago. The munitions were from out of the schooner Royal George, one of the squadron of three vessels built on Lake Champlain and sunk in about 20 feet of water near the city of Burlington in 1776. Falcon was laying waterpipes on the bottom of the lake when he heard about this sunken vessel and he went down and removed all kinds of material from the Royal George which had been sunk by General Arnold and in order to keep her down great stones had been placed over the hatchways after the hold had been filled with water. Among other things brought to the surface from this vessel were the gun carriages on which the naval guns had rested. The trio of vessels built by General Arnold were the Revenge, Enterprise and Royal Savage. The gun carriages from the George are still on exhibition in the city of Burlington.

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

A NEW FEATURE.

In this issue we begin publishing a department for the use of Maine schools, their superintendents, teachers and pupils. This will be conducted by Dr. Thomas, the State Superintendent of Schools, and we are glad to announce that arrangements have been made by which it will remain a permanent feature of the Journal.

As a school medium for the interchange of news regarding local history research, the publication of short sketches by pupils, the result of such research work, suggestions by teachers and school officers along these lines, etc., we believe it will be of inestimable value to the schools as well as entertaining and of much interest to the general public.

We hope it may meet with the approval and co-operation of all and everyone.

Educators, publicists and all others who are constantly studying the promotion of whatever is in the interests of the public welfare, are united in their conclusions that the youth of our country, whether native or foreign born, must be taught the principles of Americanism; that this is fundamental, and whatever will tend to promote its spirit must be augmented whenever and wherever it may be possible.

The basis of patriotism is an enduring love for one's country. Obviously, then, when the boy or girl begins to believe that their own hamlet is of greater interest to them than any other spot in the world, the first step in developing patriotism in their souls has been taken.

When from their teachers they learn that the history of the old highway over which they travel to school is of interest, that it unfolds a remarkable tale of human life in the days which are passed, they are then and there assimilating impressions and thoughts which will help to make them immune from the pestilence of whatever is un-American.

All agree that history in general, the history of the race, of civilization and human progress, is the most essential study for both the old and the young to pursue. It is the Bible of Statesmanship; the Square and Compass of politics, the creator of lofty ideals in the course of good government.

In viewing the subject from this angle it is impossible to conceive of any excuse for Maine people neglecting the study of Maine history either in school or out of it.

MAINE, ITS HISTORY, RESOURCES AND GOVERNMENT

BY GLENN WENDELL STARKEY

This is a School text book, designed for the Schools of Maine. The Journal gladly welcomes it and doubts not that it will be well received by the teachers and students of our State.

The teaching of good citizenship is everywhere recognized as one of the most important functions of our system of education. The study of local and state history, resources, and industries, together with the machinery and principles of government, offers one of the best methods for inspiring our boys and girls with a proper sense of civic responsibility and civic pride. These combine to produce an attitude that makes for good citizenship.

In his book, "Maine, Its History, Resources and Government," recently published by Silver, Burdett and Company of Boston, Mr. Glenn W. Starkey, deputy state superintendent of schools for Maine, has sought to present for use in the schools of the state a readable and teachable word picture of Maine. It contains a

brief historical survey of the state from its earliest settlement up to the celebration of its centennial of statehood. Then follows a most interesting section devoted to Maine geography, transportation and industry. The last part of the book is divided into chapters which show how each unit of government—the town, the county and the state is organized for the conducting of public business.

In addition there are two chapters, one of which gives a very brief history of education in Maine and the other a fairly comprehensive survey of the present school system of the state. These chapters are of special value for future reference as showing clearly the development of the whole educational system up to a particular time.

While Mr. Starkey's book is intended primarily as a text book for the upper grammar grades and the high school it is equally interesting to those who no longer attend school and already is making its way into hundreds of homes. Throughout its pages is found a note of pride in Maine men and women, Maine institutions and Maine opportunities. It will serve to stimulate much thought along lines that should be emphasized by those who are truly interested to see our state assume its proper place in the regard of its own citizens and likewise will contribute not a little to the cause of making Maine better known everywhere.

Our notice to subscribers that under present conditions we shall be obliged to raise the price of the Journal to \$2.00, beginning with the first (Jan. Feb. March) quarter of the next and ninth volume, appears to be meeting with the sincere approval of our patrons.

We have already received many letters to this effect.

The following are excerpts from some of them:

FRANCIS H. CLERGUE, Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Editor and Publisher:

Two dollars is a bargain price for your Journal.

Here is my cheque for \$12.00 in payment for subscriptions according to list enclosed.

W. J. KNOWLTON, Portland, Me.

I take pleasure in enclosing my check for \$2.00 in renewal of my subscription to Sprague's Journal of History, which I consider very valuable.

CHIEF JUSTICE CORNISH, Augusta, Me.

I have read your statement in the last number of the Journal and your problem with its three branches. It seems to me that the only thing to do is to put the price at two dollars. It is perfectly reasonable for the character of the publication, and I sincerely hope that you will do this, because I believe your friends and the friends of the cause will give their approval.

U. S. SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD, Washington, D. C.

Copy of your Journal came to hand this morning. And in my busy life I always find time to read this as soon as it appears.

I notice on the first page A Frank Talk By The Publisher. And I hasten to say that whatever policy you may decide to pursue, reckon me as a subscriber. Send me invoice for the subscription and it will be passed on immediately, even though it cost five times as much as at present.

I read the Journal every month with great interest and file the copies for further reference. I know many men like myself who do the same, and who welcome the arrival of the Journal with pleasure.

JUDGE CLARENCE HALE, Portland, Me.

I have just read your "Frank Talk by the Publisher" in the first part of your November number of your Journal of Maine History. I hope you will not give it up. I will not only keep on my subscription, but will be ready to be assessed something each year rather than have the Journal given up. Those who like to study Maine history are greatly indebted to you for your publication.

FREDERICK R. DYER, Buckfield, Me.

I received the "Journal" today and read your "plain statement" with interest. I feel you are justified in asking your readers to assist you in this way. It would certainly be a loss to the State if you were obliged to discontinue the publication of the Journal and I hope a great number will quickly respond to your appeal.

I enclose my check for \$2.00 and will you kindly enter my subscription to the Journal for the coming year.

L. W. WOLFF, New York City.

In response to the "Call to Arms" in the last number of your "Journal" I herewith enclose check for \$5 for a two years' renewal of my subscription, hoping that the other loyal friends of your interesting and valuable publication will also rally to its support.

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BY DAVID BARKER.

By the moon's pale light, to this gazing throng,
Let me tell one tale, let me sing one song—
'Tis a tale devoid of an aim or plan,
'Tis a simple song of a one arm man;
Till this very hour I could ne'er believe
What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve—
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells in a silent tone to all
Of a country's need and a country's call,
Of a kiss and a tear for a child and wife,
And a hurried march for a nation's life;
Till this very hour would you e'er believe
What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve—
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells of a battle-field gore,
Of the saber's clash, of the cannon's roar,
Of the deadly charge—of the bugle's note,
Of a gurgling sound in a foreman's throat,
Of the whizzing grape—of the fiery shell,
Of a scene which mimics the scenes of hell;
Till this very hour who could e'er believe
What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve—
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

Though it points to a myriad wounds and scars,
Yet it tells that a flag, with the stripes and stars,
In God's own chosen time will take
Each place of the rag with the rattle-snake,
And it points to a time when that flag will wave
O'er a land where there breathes no cowering slave;
To the top of the skies let us all then heave
One proud hurrah for the empty sleeve!
For the one arm man and the empty sleeve!

For biographical sketch of this author see Journal, Vol. 3, p. 181.

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5.—What Maine general was present at Lee's surrender?

6.—Where is the State's prison

7.—What Maine statesman once lived in the governor's mansion at Augusta

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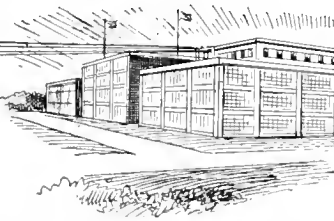
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